

Mr Kennedy fights on after winning five final eight primaries

Mr Kennedy, after winning five final eight Democratic primaries, refused yesterday to defeat Mr Carter, the President now has enough delegates to en-

sure his nomination at the convention. Carter staff are anxious for the party to close ranks quickly behind the President, who at a victory party offered Mr Kennedy "the hand of friendship and cooperation".

Mr Carter offers olive branch

Brogan June 4
Edward Kennedy the eight Democratic primaries, including Calif., New Jersey, But after won three sufficient delegates himself a victory on the first the Democratic election in New

of delegates said with 1,562, 1,211, committed. The led 1,211 to win, his defeat was a bad the November sailed past the ed yesterday. Republican side, were nine pri-ough delegates en in Montana), again won a fur- ing his total re- ded 598 to win and was certain a time ago.

Reagan's rivals out of the race. Republican nomination, Kennedy, how- the President's ad, refuses to statement last "Tonight's the rest of the day Democrats coast were un- the nominating Carter, and ed his right to He won by 44 per cent in Calif., 37 per cent in New Jersey. He

also carried Rhode Island, which is sandwiched between Massachusetts and Connecticut (two other states he has won), South Dakota and New Mexico. The President carried Ohio, by 51 per cent to 49 per cent, West Virginia and Montana. The only place in which he campaigned was Ohio. He attached great importance to that state, because victory there in 1976 assured him of the nomination in that year's campaign and there was a close result there in the presidential election.

Mr Carter defeated President Ford in Ohio by 7,505 votes out of four million. If the result had gone the other way and he had lost one other state, he would have lost the election.

Mr Carter attended a victory party organized by his campaign staff here last night, and claimed "a wondrous victory". He then said that he "extended the hand of friendship and cooperation" to Senator Kennedy.

He said that he would telephone Mr Kennedy soon and "congratulate him on running a great campaign". He also referred to Mr Jerry Brown, Governor of California, who dropped out of the race for the Democratic nomination.

He said: "I am now dedicated to bringing our Democratic Party back together, after we have faced two formidable opponents who ran tremendous campaigns, and to reach out a hand of friendship and cooperation to them and their supporters, to share the values and commitments, share the future of the Democratic Party and what it stands for."

Mr Robert Strauss, his cam-

paign manager, said that he expected Senator Kennedy to withdraw his candidacy to support Mr Carter, after he had taken a few days to reflect. The campaign is now over and Mr Strauss said: "I am sure that when he has had a few days rest and has had time to stop and think, he will make a good decision."

I hope he makes his decision fairly soon. The quicker he says 'let's put it together for the fall, the better it will be—not just for the President, but for candidates for House and Senate as well."

It is important for them that the Democrats should unite behind Mr Carter. One of the television networks questioned voters as they left the polling stations yesterday and found plenty of evidence of the President's unpopularity.

In California, 34 per cent of the Democratic voters said they would vote for Mr Carter in November. In a three-way race, the voting would be Mr Reagan 49 per cent, Mr John Anderson 23 per cent, and Mr Carter 20 per cent. Only half the Democratic voters in Ohio were sure that they would support Mr Carter in the election, and Mr Reagan would carry the state.

Television polls in California, New Jersey and Ohio found that two-fifths of the Democrats wished that they had a wider choice than Mr Carter and Mr Kennedy.

All this gives encouragement to Mr Kennedy's supporters. His spokesman said last night: "Carter is claiming victory on the basis of a projection, and we think that projection will change".

Tax cut rejected and tables,

page 9

Supreme Court ruling, page 9

Obstacles too much for power agency

Services Com- that staff cuts unable to cope with growth in to two million next year. It is s for an expansion and for the be exempted round of man- he Civil Service

Pages 2, 27

Guidelines S African press wins in court

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Page 10

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Professor J. F. ; EEC budget, J. Latham, MP; ennet; Iranian von Mr William

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Arthur Reed

on American moves to reduce air- fuel ; consumption ; the Italian model of its advocacy of protectionism is discussed by Edward Townsend

Mr Callaghan stands firm on pay policy

From Paul Routledge Labour Editor Bournemouth

Mr James Callaghan re- sisted intensifying his campaign to secure trade union support for his leadership of the Labour Party and stuck to his guns on income policy.

In a combative speech to the construction workers' conference in Bournemouth, the Opposition leader said he was "very much alive and kicking" and would keep up his fight for a wages deal with the unions before the next election.

He declined to answer questions about his future, but in his speech or his bearing suggested that retirement this autumn figures in his plans. He took the burden of his remarks indicated that he sees himself as having to complete the long-term job of reuniting the Labour movement before he thinks of quitting.

The standing ovation that fol-

lowed his speech was rather less than total, but moderates in the leadership of the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians are working behind the scenes to swing the builders' 200,000-strong block vote behind Mr Callaghan at the October party conference.

Mr Callaghan had returned to his special conference theme of a renewed social contract with undiminished enthusiasm.

His wrath was reserved for the left wing. "This movement cannot be a dictatorship, nor can it be dictated to from on high", he declared. "It is a responsibility on those of us who have lived and worked in our movement to speak as we see, to lay out possible solutions, and then to invite the cooperation, agreement, and acquiescence of the movement."

Survival: A six-page Special Report, published on World Environment Day, which looks at some of the issues after the launching of the World Conservation Strategy

21-26

Classified advertisements:

Appointments, pages 16, 17,

30, 34; La crème de la crème,

17; Personal, 34-36

TV channels bar Olympics at peak times

Television coverage of the Olympic Games will not be shown during peak viewing hours by the BBC or ITV, it was disclosed yesterday.

Sir Michael Swann, BBC chairman, said both organizations had agreed not to show the games between 7.30 and 10.30 pm, though viewers might see a few snippets on news bulletins.

Both had initially said they would cover possibly more than 100 hours of the games.

Sir Michael told the Broadcasters' Guild in London that between 50 and 70 hours would be screened, which could still mean four hours a day of live coverage.

He thought coverage would be limited to events of special interest involving British athletes. Coverage of other countries would depend on the interest in those events.

Up to 500 British troops for Zimbabwe under £3m extra military aid offer

By Charles Douglas-Home

Britain is preparing to grant substantially more military aid to Zimbabwe in response to a request from Mr Mugabe, the Prime Minister. The S8 military advisers now helping Zimbabwe to integrate the two guerrilla armies numbering 35,000 men, with the old Rhodesian armed forces, will be joined by up to another 500 British soldiers, according to a provisional plan agreed by ministers.

The cost of the extra assistance will be about £3m. It is a measure of the concern felt in Britain that that security situation in Zimbabwe will remain tense until the integration of some guerrilla units, and the disbandment of others, has taken place.

The decision in London has been taken on the basis of recommendations by Major-General

F. W. Furdon, Director of the Military Assistance Office at the Ministry of Defence, who has just returned from a tour of Zimbabwe. Mr Mugabe is known to be worried at the slow pace of integration, and the reluctance of guerrillas to accept a four-month gratuity in exchange for handing in their arms. Instead, most of them remain in assembly areas, drawing pay. Their forces

of Mr Mugabe and Mr Joshua Nkomo, the Home Minister, each refuse to disband until the other does so, while the atmosphere becomes less and less conducive to their joining forces in an integrated army.

Another aspect of British aid for Zimbabwe may emerge next Monday at the start of substantive talks about the £100m debt inherited by Mr Mugabe's Government from the UDI regime in Salisbury. Half of this sum is a government-to-

government debt, which has now been clarified. Its repayment, waiver, or rescheduling, will be negotiated between Treasury officials and a team led by Mr David Young, the Zimbabwe Treasury Secretary.

The other £50m of debt repayment will be negotiated between the Zimbabwe officials and representatives of Foreign Bondholders. Again Zimbabwe has officially inherited all its predecessor government's liabilities but those negotiations, which concern more than 13,000 individual stockholders in Britain, will probably culminate in a final offer of less than 100 per cent. It is complicated because some of the capital and interest due from Rhodesia bonds since UDI have already been paid in redemption to stockholders living outside Britain.

White exodus, page 9



Three views of Derby watching: The Queen (top) giving advice to Princess Michael of Kent; Mr Barnett Shine, a horse owner (left) enjoying refreshments from his well-appointed car boot; while others (right) make the most of their light ale.

Carson wins a hot, dusty Derby

By Staff Reporters

A record crowd of 400,000 turned the green and pleasant down of Epsom into an anthill of sweltering activity at yesterday's Derby, won for the second year running by Willie Carson, on the American-bred

The horse fractured a bone in his foot and will not race again this season.

The Queen's horse Dukedom was withdrawn, but she watched each race with an enthusiasm only matched by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother. Both regularly jumped from their gold can armchairs to peer through royal binoculars.

Out on the Downs Roltis, horse owners feasted on gulls' eggs and champagne, rubbing

shoulders with lesser mortals and their cheese sandwiches. Gypsies did a roaring trade with lucky leather belts and growers from Kent were of less interest to the punters as they protected the evils of the Golden Delicious.

Bookmakers were worn out happy at the end of a day which left them an estimated £30m the richer. Such was the heat 29°C (84°F) that her favourite, Nikoli, who forced ten sof thousands of punters to tear up their betting slips when it finished eighth, had to be doused down with cold water by a stable boy before going into the stalls.

Elsewhere in Britain, as the spell of dry weather continues, hosepipe and sprinkler was suspended by the South West Water Authority to cover one of the biggest holiday areas is South Devon. River flows in the area are about one third normal and reservoirs are only 80 per cent full.

The authority is also asking the Secretary of State for the Environment to allow them to take water from reservoirs which are in "low flow conditions". Thousands of leaflets and stickers bearing the message "Use water wisely" are being distributed throughout the West Country to avoid a repetition of the 1976 shortage.

A spokesman said: "We need three inches of rain to ease the problem and so far we have only had between a quarter and half an inch." In this area the situation needs looking at with great care because it is a major tourist region and consumption naturally rises in the summer."

More photographs, page 7 Derby report, page 12

A flutter can be addictive

By Robin Young

The Society for the Study of Gambling chose Derby Day (a 36-1 chance) for a meeting to discuss the irresistible urge to have a flutter.

Dr Emanuel Moran, its chairman, claimed afterwards that it had uncovered new evidence that compulsive gambling might be as much an addiction as physical dependence on drugs, tobacco, or alcohol.

In particular, he said, had shown that gamblers could suffer withdrawal symptoms when they curbed their urge, in much the same way as people who gave up smoking or drinking.

The symptoms observed in reformed gamblers included irritability, depression, sleeplessness, and mood disturbances.

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HOME NEWS

Main government jobs agency says staff cuts leave it unable to cope with 2m unemployment level

By David Felton

Labour Reporter

The Government's main employment agency, the Manpower Services Commission, said in its review for 1980 published yesterday that it would be unable to cope, because of staff reductions, with a predicted rise in unemployment to more than two million by the end of next year.

Sir Richard O'Brien, the commissioner's chairman, said yesterday: "We are gravely concerned that the level of resources left to us will not allow us to respond as adequately as would wish to the demands of the labour market."

If the commission is reviewing its services and will ask at a meeting with ministers in September for an expansion of employment projects.

More than 800 of the commission's 25,000 jobs have been lost this year and by 1984 it must have reduced staff by more than 3,600. Officials will argue with Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, that it should be made exempt from the reduction of 75,000 in Civil Service jobs announced by the Prime Minister last month.

Privately, officials argue that the commission has carried more than its share of the manpower cuts and that, compared with those of other government departments and agencies, the cuts are not cost effective. Officials are also angry that

the number of people available for employment is likely to grow more slowly, there is little prospect of employment rising sufficiently to prevent unemployment remaining high.

"Employment prospects for the longer term depend on the world economic environment and domestic economic policy much more than the technical capacity of microelectronics or other new technology", the review says.

Sir Richard spoke of the "fundamental problem of the British labour market", which was not flexible enough to cope with "continually changing needs".

The training opportunities programme, for clerical and commercial training, has also been cut, so that the commission's remaining resources can be channelled into areas where high.

The commission's manpower review said that it had "pointed out to the Government the problem these cuts, especially the specific staff cuts, will cause. The development plans for our services cannot now be realized and we are firmly of the view that our response to the needs of the labour market will be inadequate."

The review draws attention to the long-term trend of unemployment, which is higher than total unemployment. More than 300,000 people have been without jobs for more than a year, and more than 100,000 have been unemployed for more than three years.

The review says that labour market prospects in the short term are depressing and that in the next five years, although

Drive to get backing for pit stoppage

From Tim Jones

Bridgend

South Wales miners' leaders will today begin an intensive campaign designed to give them a clear mandate to call for a strike against proposed pit closures at the National Union of Mineworkers conference next month.

A specially convened area delegate conference decided yesterday to withdraw from regular meetings with the National Coal Board at which the performance of individual pits is discussed.

South Wales miners' leaders stopped short of calling for immediate industrial action, remembering the overwhelming vote earlier this year against a indefinite strike in protest of steel closures.

Since then, however, the area coal board has said that 12 South Wales pits hung like an albatross around their necks and indicated that they would like the early closure of six of the most uneconomic pits.

That statement was followed by the announcement of the proposed closure of the last colliery in the Rhondda Valley, which once bristled with mines and employed 120,000 men.

According to Mr Emlyn Williams, South Wales NUM president, the board would like to close 21 of the area's 36 pits "to decimate the industry here".

He added: "This time we do not want to act until we have an army and this time I am sure we will have one. I feel the men will fight these proposals all the way."

"If words mean anything then our national president, Mr Joseph Corrigan, intends to give us total support on this one. Our strategy is to resist all closures and to educate the country that we need the energy."

According to South Wales delegates the miners who held back from striking over the steel closures are in a much more militant mood now that the coal board has made its strategy known, and the issue concerns the miners directly.

Health Service administrators reject 14pc

Health service administrators yesterday rejected a 14 per cent pay offer from the management side of the Administering and Technical Staffs' Whitley Council.

The staff side, representing 120,000 administrators, said that they could not accept any offer which broke the traditional links between themselves and administrators in the Civil Service, who had received 16.8 per cent.

High Court upholds a poster ban by GLC

By a Staff Reporter

A ban by the Greater London Council on posters outside the Whitehall Theatre showing scantly clad girls when the sex comedy, *Deep Throat*, was showing was upheld in the High Court yesterday.

The posters, which were displayed in court, were banned by the GLC when the show was on in 1978 on the grounds that its rules for places of public entertainment they were unsuitable for public exhibition.

Lord Justice Donaldson and Mr Justice Woolf in the Queen's Bench Divisional Court said the stipendiary magistrate's ruling in Wells Street Magistrates' Court in 1978 was right, although he had addressed himself to the wrong issue.

Lord Justice Donaldson said if the magistrate had asked himself the proper question namely, having seen the posters, whether the GLC's objection was one that a local authority, properly directing itself, could have reached, then he would have decided that it was.

Both parties had wanted the magistrate to discuss whether the posters were "unsuitable for public exhibition", which the GLC was challenging in the Theatres Act, 1968 through a magistrate's court. The action was taken after Mr Raymond's company had refused to remove the posters. The company was fined £25 with £150 costs.

After yesterday's ruling Mr Raymond, who was in court with Miss Fiona Richmond, who is appearing in another Whitehall Theatre production, called *Wat! No Pyjamas*, said it was an appalling situation that the GLC could by what should be displayed. He would consider an appeal.

He added: "If the GLC can say, just at a wave of the hand, 'take that down', it is a very dangerous state of affairs.

Miss Richmond said the

Value of silver has fallen since robbery

Continued from page 1

coming forward after the reward, the biggest offered in Britain, or any other firm leads.

The squad began to return to other duties but then last week detectives received the break which led them to the garage. Fresh information came to light after investigations into a series of burglaries on jewellers involving an optical probe and the theft of up to £200 worth of gems.

When the robbery, dubbed the "Great Silver Bullock Robbery", took place it was thought the thief must have had a buyer in mind or arrangements in hand to sell the silver. It now appears that although the robbery was well conceived, the planning stopped there.

The silver is thought to have been moved from a hiding place while a buyer was found or the price of silver rose. Since the robbery silver values have fallen and the haul is now worth nearly £2m.

The search for the silver took detectives to containers of scrap metal at an East Anglian dock and even brought a letter from an American medium who envisaged the silver behind a painting in a house. The police suspected a hiding place on somewhere like a farm or under piles of other metal.

Coordination of higher education being studied

By Our Education Correspondent

The Government is examining ways of coordinating the planning of higher education across the university and maintained sectors, Mr Alan Thompson, deputy secretary at the Department of Education and Science told the Commons Select Committee on Education, Science and the Arts yesterday.

Over the past 30 years both sectors had operated largely independently and that worked well while both were growing, he said. But the department was aware that that could not continue.

Mr Rhodes Boyson, Under-Secretary of State, had just had top-level meetings with representatives of the local authorities and the University Grants Committee to explore what kind of information should be exchanged for policy-making purposes, he said. Further meetings were to take place.

The Government was also reviewing the system of course approvals in the maintained sector. The system was designed to deal with expansion and diversification, but higher education was no longer expanding.

Prostitutes quarrel over naming clients

By Nicholas Timmins

A dispute between prostitutes' organizations started yesterday after a group dissociated itself from any move by prostitutes to name their more notable clients in an attempt to help Mrs Cynthia Payne, the Streatham brothel keeper recently jailed for six months and fined £150.

Miss Louise Webb, the national coordinator for Prostitutes for the Reform of the Law on Soliciting, which claims to represent between 400 and 500 prostitutes in London, Manchester, Sheffield, Bristol and Birmingham, said that her members were angry about press reports last week that Mrs Selma James, of the English Collective of Prostitutes, had said that prostitutes would name clients if they did not contribute to a £4,000 ap-

Labour MP calls for open debate on incomes

By Our Political Reporter

Warnings that the Labour Party threatened to reduce controversy by ducking and dodging agonizing policy decisions were given last night by Mr John Grant, an opposition spokesman on employment.

Two issues, incomes policy and defence, should be debated openly and fearlessly, he told a meeting in his constituency of Islington, Central, in London. It was no good the party of the unions turning its back on an incomes policy and pretending it would go away.

"We must consider whether we plan it as democratic socialists as part of a fair and comprehensive package of reforms or whether we will allow ourselves to be forced into the kind of crude and potentially explosive stopgap solution which the Tories are driving towards."

No doubt with Mr Wedgwood Benn in mind, Mr Grant said: "Those in leading positions in the party who support an unfettered free-for-all must explain where they differ from Mrs Thatcher in their approach and how they will protect the low paid, the pensioners and those on fixed incomes from the ravages of inflation."

On defence, he said that the party appeared to be drifting into a series of piecemeal decisions on cruise missiles and Polaris, and on nuclear disarmament generally.

But does Labour in the 1980s wish to break from the Nato alliance, to go neutral or even pacifist? There are those who seek such a path, but if this is what the Labour movement as a whole stands for, the arguments must be clearly presented to the public.

These were highly charged and controversial issues and it would not be easy to ensure that they were argued out in a tolerant and reasonable fashion.

Yet they are among the fundamental issues on which major decisions have to be taken in the knowledge that those decisions must be boldly reflected in Labour's next election platform and that they will be crucial in determining whether the British people will support us at the polls", Mr Grant said.

£250,000 cost of cancelled holiday cruises

People who paid nearly £250,000 to the Cruise Club of Wallasey in deposits for four holiday cruises that were later cancelled might not "stand a prayer" of getting their money back. Mr John Brown, the liquidator, told a stormy creditors' meeting in New Brighton, Merseyside, yesterday. The firm had crashed with debts of £534,603 and assets of £24,495.

Mr Colin Wright, aged 41, a director and one of only two shareholders, said that the trouble started when the first of six cruises on the La Perla, 11,000 tons and Greek owned, turned into "a disaster".

The club had paid out £740,000 in charter fees, but could not recover the cash because the owners were insolvent. A West German bank had first claim on the proceeds if the ship was sold, and the company was seeking legal advice to see if it could get a share.

The council cannot simply object because it does not like a poster or think it is in poor taste. There must be grounds that it is unsuitable for general exhibition", he said.

Lord Justice Donaldson said if the magistrate had asked himself the proper question namely, having seen the posters, whether the GLC's objection was one that a local authority, properly directing itself, could have reached, then he would have decided that it was.

Both parties had wanted the magistrate to discuss whether the posters were "unsuitable for public exhibition", which the GLC was challenging in the Theatres Act, 1968 through a magistrate's court. The action was taken after Mr Raymond's company had refused to remove the posters. The company was fined £25 with £150 costs.

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He added: "If the GLC can say, just at a wave of the hand, 'take that down', it is a very dangerous state of affairs.

Miss Richmond said the

Pensions should be paid into banks, MPs say

The Government hoped to produce something, probably in the form of a consultation document, before the autumn on what might replace the course approval system. It would perhaps be better to look at the total programme of a college rather than at individual courses, he suggested.

The report of the Commons Social Services Committee estimated that the proposed system would save the Department of Health and Social Security up to £50m a year.

Direct crediting of benefits to bank accounts could be made at four-weekly intervals, two weeks in advance and two weeks in arrears, the MPs said.

The suggestions have already brought claims that post office workers, and especially sub-postoffice owners, would suffer under the scheme, and the Government has said that it does not want to reduce the sub-postoffice system.

To counter that the committee said that the Government and the Post Office should cooperate in making it possible for post offices to take on new business of payments to nationalized industries "as a matter of urgency".

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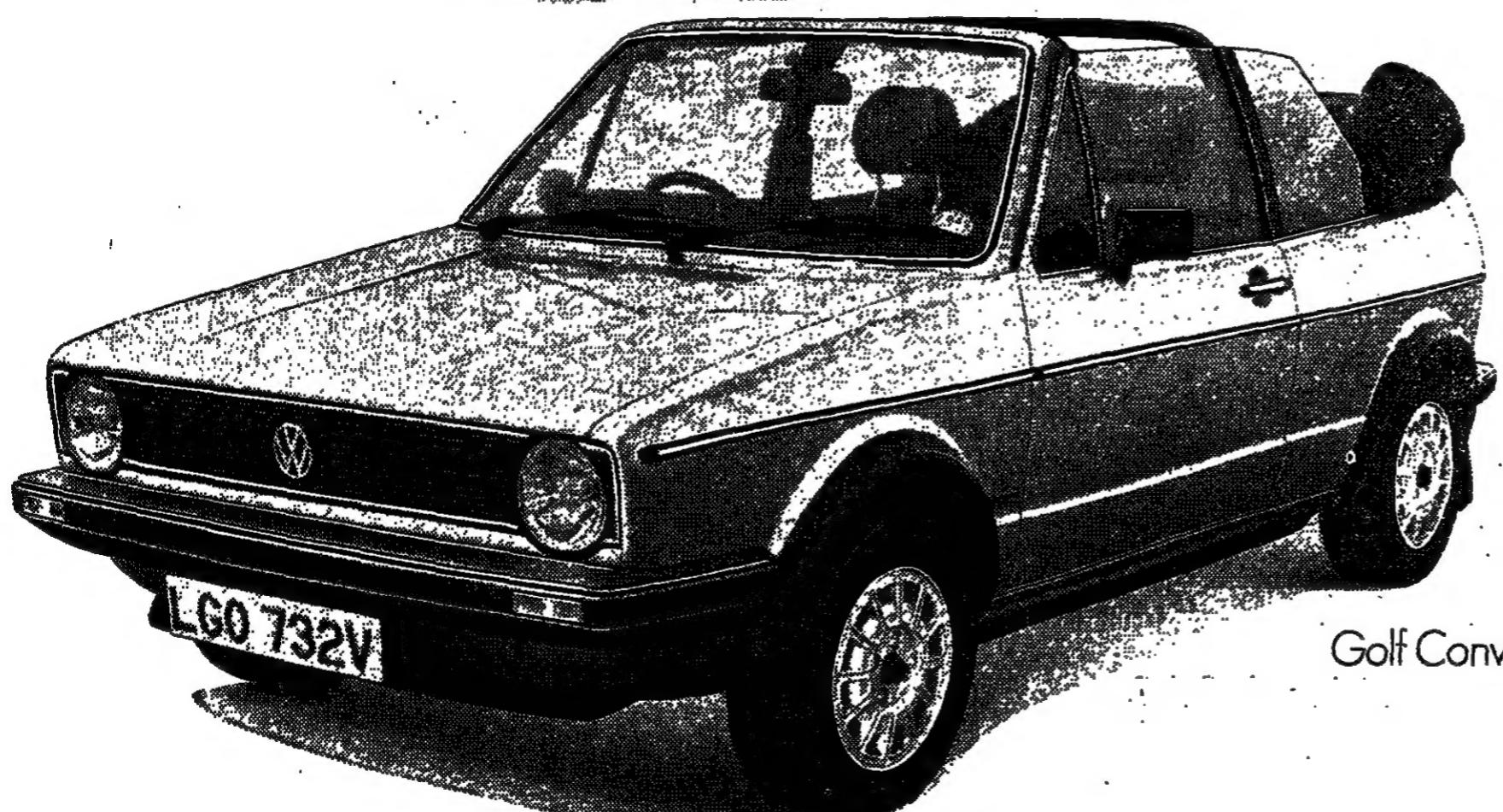
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PARLIAMENT, June 4, 1980

Rates system unfair but viable alternative proving hard to find

House of Commons
About 100 letters from individuals and local groups advocating reform of the domestic rating system have been received by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment. He said that he had received a handful of letters from national organizations.

We are reviewing all main alternatives to domestic rates (he said), but as we made clear in the manifesto, reduction of income tax must be a higher priority.

Mr Robert Micks (Bodmin, C)—At the time of high inflation, the inequities of the present system based on rateable values become increasingly apparent.

Mr Heseltine—I agree that the incidence of this particular taxation with high inflation is particularly harmful for those who pay domestic rates.

Our long-term policies on domestic rates remain a priority. We are in a position of having to substitute some £2,700m on the rates than to find a viable alternative.

Mr Heseltine—It is easy to point to the faults of the present system. It is difficult to reach easy judgments on a viable alternative. This is one of the reasons it has proved so difficult for everyone who has looked at this subject over a long period.

We are having another look at all the alternatives. I will keep the House informed of any conclusions.

Mr Peter Mills (West Devon, C)—The higher the rates go, the greater the unease there is in many parts of the country. It is increasingly unfair particularly to people living in a house. Will he give some comfort that progress is being made?

Mr Heseltine—I sympathize with his point. There are two sources of complaint. One is the level of inflation, and the other the unfairness of the system. The Government's top priority is the battle against the present level of inflation. When we have achieved our priority of reducing income tax we can reach conclusions on the alternatives to the rating system.

Those who feel a resentment about the present system will in many areas be concerned about the substitute system being viable.

Mr James Dempsey (Coatbridge and Airdrie, Lab)—An assurance was given that the Conservative Government would abolish the system.

Mr Heseltine—The Prime Minister made a specific pledge before the second election of October, 1974, and after that we saw a significant increase in inflation for which the responsibility lies with the Labour Government. The reduction of those levels is the top priority of this Government.

Mr Andrew Bowden (Brighton, Kemptown, C)—The public are fed up with 20 years of hearing politicians talking about the unfairness of the system, and yet doing nothing about it. We must do something, not only about the water rates (Labour cheer).

It is going to cost us a great deal. Mr Heseltine—I absolutely accept his view that there is a great deal of disgruntlement about the rate system. What it centres on is the level of inflation. Inflation was proceeding at a much lower rate than the rest of the economy, so the domestic rates system would not be as severe as it is.

Any alternative to domestic rates, if it were to suffer from the same levels of inflation as the rating system, would be just as much subject to criticism.

Mr Timothy Weston (Mid-Sussex, C)—I asked to what extent the Secretary of State for the Environment was satisfied with local authorities' responses to his request for reductions in their staffing levels.

Mr Heseltine—The decline in the number of those people and it was not at all satisfied. The Government's public expenditure plans require a much sharper reduction in manpower than is revealed in the December, 1979, return of the Local Government Watch.

Mr Kenneth Eastham (Manchester, Chadderton, Lab)—While the minister may be obsessed with a reduction in the number of staff working for the local water authorities, he is aware of the serious problems in the North-West Water Authority due to underground dereliction?

Mr King—I am aware of the condition of the sewers in the North-West as I have seen them myself (laughter). I am not obsessed with the number of staff, but I am obsessed about the need to ensure we get value for money for the consumer in the water industry.

Concern at some aspects of water authorities

English water authorities employed 21,000 staff in 1979, equivalent to 11,000 full-time equivalent posts on March 31, 1980. Mr Tom King, Minister for Local Government and Environmental Services, said to critics of "Shame" from some Conservative MPs. This was some 1,000 less than on March 31, 1979, he added.

Mr Peter Lloyd (Fareham, C)—In the light of those figures, is he satisfied that the existing structure of the water authorities and the present arrangements for appointing their membership ensure thorough and effective supervision of the way they run?

Mr King—I have been having meetings with the chairmen and chief executives of every water authority. I am concerned at some

aspects of the way in which the present water authority structure operates and I am giving serious consideration to the implications of my discussions.

Mr Kenneth Eastham (Manchester, Chadderton, Lab)—While the minister may be obsessed with a reduction in the number of staff working for the local water authorities, he is aware of the serious problems in the North-West Water Authority due to underground dereliction?

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Freeholders who sell should tell tenants

Mr Peter Bonney (Greenwich, Woolwich West, C)—I was granted leave by 144 votes to three, majority 141, to bring in a Bill to establish a pre-emptive option for tenants or leaseholders to purchase their residential property when offered for sale by the freeholders.

He said that when freeholders sold their properties they often did not inform the tenants or leaseholders that the sale was about to take place.

The Bill would require a freeholder to inform the residents of the property that he intended to sell. It would also enable the

tenant or leaseholder to take over the sale of the property they were living in at the price agreed.

Mr Andrew Bennett (Stockport, N.E.)—I am in favour of the Bill against the idea in principle, but seemed undesirable that a motion like this should be brought forward so soon after the Housing Bill.

So often an issue was raised which the House passed unanimously for the wiring quickly on a Friday to defeat the motion. He wanted to find out how many people favoured this idea so that the Government took some notice of it.

Rates up 27 per cent

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, in a written reply to a question received from Sir Alan Mainwaring, who received an average domestic rate increase for England of 27 per cent, and an average non-domestic rate increase of 23 per cent.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons
Today at 3.30: Debates on the issue of housing with intent.

House of Lords
Today at 3.30: Transonic Bill, report.

'British see writing on wall only when backs are to it'

House of Lords
British could play a major role in world affairs, but only if the country was economically strong. Lord Schon said when he opened a debate on the urgent need for industrial and economic productivity substantially in the interest of the country as a whole.

He said that their competitors were introducing microprocessors and Britain would have to do likewise to remain in the game. The country was in a better position than other industrial countries with regard to sources of energy.

Britain had enough oil to cover the bulk of its requirements up to the end of the century, and there might be surplus for export in the next few years.

It had been said that the British only saw the writing on the wall when they had their backs to it (laughter). When the British were presented with an opportunity, they could hold their own with any foreign competitor. The others could choose their weapons. They had to increase export and reduce imports. In Britain, salesmen did not have the social standing they ought to have.

Lord Bruce of Donington (Lab), for the Opposition, said those who talked about the necessity for increasing productivity would do well to remember that tend to blame the whole thing on the other side, to examine the whole structure.

Restrictive practices arose partly from fear and uncertainty and also from a degree of cussedness and resentment which often felt. This arose in many cases from a contempt for the more obvious incompetence of some managers with whom they were in contact.

It arose from a sense of frustration over unremedied deficiencies in organization and procedures to which management's attention had been drawn without any result.

The balance of denunciations of the existing and to a greater extent, it is needed, to be balanced with proper regard for the even more crucial deficiencies of some management.

Lord Rochester (L) said that in order to increase the nation's productivity they needed, through consultations between government, employers, trade unions and others, to get as near as possible to

agreement on long-term procedures for pay determination.

Lord Sief of Brampton, a maiden speech, said the creation of wealth for all to share demanded a high working performance from everyone and needed co-operation, not confrontation, between managers and other employees.

Conflict solved nothing and benefited nobody except those people who wanted to change their economic and social system for a system of totalitarian nature, with the left or right. Under such regimes, standards were low with progress and productivity poor.

The kind of industrial leadership indispensable to a modern industrial society could only exist if top management was seen by its needs to be committed to implementing practically a policy of good human relations with all employees. (Some Labour cheer.)

The Earl of Shannon said as a country they were good at producing new technology, but bad at adapting it in industry. They were even bad at using it in full potential when they did adapt it.

What they now faced was a last chance. This was not one of those periodic crises they had experienced in recent years.

Viscount Amory (C) said no one could pretend they were yet combining the nation's strengths or all pulling in the same direction. On the contrary they were dividing and exhausting that strength by sectional conflict and leading to disunity.

The time has come (he went on) for us to take a stand on ourselves and by a national effort, and combined national resolution to correct our failures, a task well within our powers to do, and show the world again that example to industry and commerce which it used to be our proud boast to display.

Lord Spens (Ind) said the unions were letting down their members by trying to keep them on in unproductive jobs. Rather than doing so, they should end in the end to the failure of the Service concerned, they should be helping those who had to become redundant to find new jobs. Trade unionism was far too paternalistic.

In addition, since under the Tobacco Products Duty Act 1979 the ad valorem element of the tobacco excise duty on cigarettes is charged as a percentage of the retail price, it may be regarded as falling on both the specific element of that duty and on the value added tax.

Mr Heseltine—I sympathize with his point. There are two sources of complaint. One is the level of inflation, and the other the unfairness of the system. The Government's top priority is the battle against the present level of inflation. When we have achieved our priority of reducing income tax we can reach conclusions on the alternatives to the rating system.

Those who feel a resentment about the present system will in many areas be concerned about the substitute system being viable.

Mr James Dempsey (Coatbridge and Airdrie, Lab)—An assurance was given that the Conservative Government would abolish the system.

Mr Heseltine—The Prime Minister made a specific pledge before the second election of October, 1974, and after that we saw a significant increase in inflation for which the responsibility lies with the Labour Government. The reduction of those levels is the top priority of this Government.

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Secretary of State to review procedures for release of patients from Broadmoor Hospital

Mr Patrick Jenkins, Secretary of State for Social Services, said in a written reply that he is urgently to consider with Broadmoor Hospital the lessons that can be learned from the case of Ronald Sales who was released from Broadmoor and subsequently murdered a young girl in Plymouth.

Mr Jenkins, replying to Miss Janet Fookes (Plymouth, Devonport, C) said—

concerning Ronald Sales, who was recently convicted of the murder of a young girl last June, had for the preceding seven months been on leave from Broadmoor Special Hospital. Sales, now aged 44, was admitted to Broadmoor in 1962 on an order under Section 60 of the Mental Health Act, 1959, following a conviction for rape. He Court added a restriction order under section 65 of the Act for a period of 15 years.

During 1978 the hospital was considering whether Sales needed to be detained in Broadmoor or elsewhere. In 1977 and 1978 Sales applied to the Mental Health Review Tribunal for a discharge from detention.

In August 1977, and September, 1978, the tribunal decided that he should continue to be liable to be detained in hospital, but the RMO's decision did not cover the question whether detention should continue to be in Broadmoor.

In the light of earlier considerations of the right future for Sales and of the tribunal's decision that the current order for detention could however be ordered at any time by his RMO, the RMO considered that Sales should only be given trial leave, which would

be subject to supervision and guidance.

In consultation with the social worker concerned at Broadmoor, arrangements were agreed with a hostel in Plymouth and with the local probation service, and Sales was granted leave. The initial period of leave was from November 20. The conditions were that the patient should reside at a hostel in Plymouth and should accept supervision from a probation officer. Sales returned to Broadmoor at the end of this leave and in the light of the reports and his own assessment, the RMO authorized a further period of six months' leave, subject to the same conditions.

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Alexandra with Princess Michael of Kent converse as they watch the before the 20th Derby Stakes. The winner Henbit being led in (above) enjoying the sunshine.

Photographs Bill Warhurst and Brian Harris

Shurt morale, Civil Service head says

speech, Sir Ian Home said in strong what he de- pleted public rvants. The o such pro- dama-

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Sir Ian Bancroft: "No resistance to change."

hited that some changes pro- posed during the search for greater efficiency could engender unacceptable public and political consequences. He cited the example of public dis- quiet about the effect on rural post offices of possible changes in the pattern of social security payments.

"To some extent this is un- just and understandably irritating for those whose task it was to devote their energies to developing services. They are naturally as keen as anyone to save the services into which so much creativity and intelligence has been put.

"This is often in my view misinterpreted as an attempt by civil servants to protect their own jobs. Particularly since the present government took office, there has been a new and much sharper emphasis on the need to reduce inessential activity and to achieve maximum value for money."

Asked after his speech if attacks on the Civil Service had become more venomous recently, Sir Ian replied: "I think it is a little more edged lately. There has been for some time a general degree of aggra- vation in the system where authority generally, whether institutionalized or not, is under challenge."

Sir Ian said he was not planning to make more speeches in defence of the Civil Service, but he thought other permanent secretaries would be doing so.

In his speech Sir Ian had

referred to the Civil Service Department (CSD) as engaged in collaboration with Sir Derek Rayner, joint managing director of Marks and Spencer and the Prime Minister's adviser on the elimination of government waste. Reductions in staff are being sought to reflect the Cabinet's policy of less intervention in industry.

The impact of the CSD's staff

inspections of other ministries

is under review and improve- ments are being sought. A pro- gramme of training more officials towards the acquisition of professional accountancy qualifications is under way to augment the 1,000 accountants working in departments. The Civil Service has too few accountants," Sir Ian said.

Attack on police critics

ant to do so. This only tends to exacerbate the situation."

Looking at young police officers of today, he knew the force was in good heart. It had nothing to do with the public sector. At the end of the day, it will not be public rhetoric or individual heroism, but the quality of service that our police officers provide, that will determine our image."

An important review was now taking place of selection and training of Metropolitan police officers. A big change in the structure of the force would mean the release of large numbers of officers for street duties. "The Police Studies Institute is at my invitation examining in depth the relations between the Metropolitan Police and all sections of the general public, including, of course, ethnic minorities."

Mr Alan Goodson, Chief Constable of Leicestershire and president of the Association of Chief Police Officers, said the policeman was pitched into the heart of the violence of con- temporary society.

He asked whether circum- stances would drive the police along the paramilitary road, with equipment like water cannon, gas and rubber bullets.

"What will happen to the image then? Faced with this escalating violence, is it possible to maintain the classical posture of your friendly neighbourhood policeman upon him so regularly to be aggressive?"

But for all the criticism, particularly from the vocal minority, there was no doubt that most of the public still held the police in high regard.

Mr William Deedes, editor of

The Daily Telegraph, said that

newspapers were not in busi-

ness to "buttress law and order". That was why institutions with strong objectives of their own would "suffer constant disappointment when seeking to enlist sympathy and support from the press for what seems to them their own outstandingly good causes".

Part of the press function was disclosure. "I sold papers and on the whole was pleased to see that the press function was

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WEST EUROPE

Nato making collective arms plea to Russia

Bodo, Norway, June 4.—Mr Francis Pym, the Soviet Secretary, said today the Soviet build-up in nuclear missiles aimed at Western Europe had accelerated in the past six months.

He told journalists at the end of a two-day meeting of Nato nuclear planners here that Soviet three-headed SS20 missiles were now coming out at the rate of one every five days, instead of one a week six months ago.

Furthermore, the phasing out of the older SS4s and SS5s, which the SS20s are due to replace, had slowed down, he said.

Defence ministers of the 12 countries taking part in a nuclear planning group expressed concern in their final communiqué over the retention of Soviet SS4s and SS5s.

"This, coupled with the continuing deployment of the SS20 missiles, might lead to an even larger Soviet superiority in long-range theatre nuclear forces in the mid-80s than previously anticipated," they said.

The ministers called on the Soviet Union to respond positively to Nato's offer last December to negotiate controls on this type of weapon.

They said the Soviet Union "was instead advancing unacceptable pre-conditions, which would perpetuate inequality, to any negotiations or even preliminary arms control exchanges."

The West's proposal to negotiate was made at the same time as Nato decided in Brussels in "December to deploy almost 600 Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe to counter the Soviet SS20 and Tu-22M Backfire bombers."

The offer was twice conveyed to the Soviet Union by the United States and rejected both times.

Dr Joseph Luns, the Nato Secretary-General said that the defence ministers had decided this time to appeal to the Soviet Union collectively instead of letting the United States speak in the name of the alliance.

France, which pursues an independent nuclear policy, was not represented at the meeting and Iceland and Luxembourg, both Nato members, did not take part.

Dr Luns said the ministers wanted to reiterate and reinforce the American appeal to negotiate.

The communiqué said: "Ministers underlined that Nato's long-range theatre nuclear force modernisation programme was a deliberately restrained one, compared with the existing capability and continuing growth of Soviet nuclear forces."

But the ministers noted that the implementation of the modernisation decision was moving ahead, with an initial operational capability in Europe expected towards the end of 1983. —Reuter

Martinique dock strike leads to 600 lay-offs

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, June 4

Up to 600 workers in Martinique are to be laid off as the result of a dock strike that has lasted two weeks. A second strike, which began last Friday, has brought out all the lorry drivers on the Caribbean island.

The dockers struck over plans for a container port which they claim will cause unemployment. The drivers are protesting over pay.

Behind both strikes is a feeling of exploitation, which is fanned by left-wing independence groups.

WEU fails to adopt a plan for civil defence campaign

From David Wood European Political Editor Paris, June 4

Recommendations that member countries should promote a campaign for military and civilian protection against nuclear, bacteriological and chemical warfare failed to be adopted by the Western European Union assembly today because of lack of a quorum. The political and psychological repercussions of inducing a panic were a factor.

The basic report, produced by Mr Robert Banks, Conservative MP for Harrogate, was generally regarded as exemplary, if verifying research into possible Russian weapons for use on the European central front in any future war. His studies involved senior Brussels

Finns emphasize the need to preserve detente

From Olli Kivinen Helsinki, June 4

Finland and France emphasized the dangers of the present situation in Europe when President Giscard d'Estaing ended his two-day state visit to Finland yesterday. In a joint statement with President Kekkonen, he urged use of the Helsinki Agreements for further efforts in detente.

During their talks, the Finnish side underlined the need to preserve earlier gains in the field of detente, while the French called for quick confidence-building measures in the coming Madrid conference following up the Helsinki Agreements.



For the first time this year the snow-bound St Gotthard Pass has opened to normal traffic.

Barre pledge on EEC farm policy

From Ian Murray Paris, June 4

A revision of the "modalities and management" of the common agricultural policy is a necessity, M Raymond Barre, the Prime Minister, told the National Assembly today. The crisis within the Community which had produced the compromise agreement in Brussels had shown the urgent need for such a revision.

M Barre was giving a spirited defence of the French Government's position during the Brussels negotiations to a largely hostile house. The Communists, Gaullists and Socialists united to attack what they considered as "a government sell-out, and M Barre had to try to prove that what had happened was in the best interest of France.

He said that what had occurred had been inevitable and had merely come a little late. The common agricultural policy had been worked out by the original members, who were all agricultural producers, and the entry of Britain—a large importer—was certain from the beginning to cause severe problems.

The present Government had to defend the common agricultural policy as a direct consequence of the steps taken by previous governments. The Government had not, however, been moved from its position as principles of the agricultural policy had been abdicated by and it was only making a difficult job more difficult if it had not the support of Parliament.

While predicting the need for early revision of the management of the agricultural policy—particularly in consultation with the West German Government—he promised that the Government would defend the essential principles.

Earlier, M André Lajoinie, for the Communists, had described the Brussels agreement as "scandalous". M Claude Labbé, for the Gaullists, had described it as "a grave defeat for France", and M Jean-Pierre Cot, for the Socialists, said parts of it simply escaped his comprehension. Only M André Rossi—to catalysts of disbelief—applauded on behalf of the Giscardian Union pour la Démocratie Française the firmness of the Government.

Pope's whirlwind visit to France transforms religious landscape

From Charles Hargrove Paris, June 4

For four days Pope John Paul II has struck France with the force of a whirlwind, sweeping aside a host of prejudices and platitudes about himself, the church and the ordinary Frenchman's attitude to it. He has also shattered the resignation of many churchmen about the unequal struggle with the all-pervading forces of materialism which undermined the certainties of many laymen about the death of God.

Now that he has come and gone, millions of believers and unbelievers who have wondered at the irresistible power of his personality and the uncompromising force of his convictions are inclined to wonder whether it was not all a dream. Superficially, nothing has changed on the French scene, and yet many things cannot be quite the same as before.

It is natural that many left-wing intellectuals should express amazement that a highly intelligent, often irreverent and fundamentally sceptical people could succumb to what at times seemed almost a collective hysteria, and should pin responsibility on the media and their blanket coverage of every event in the papal visit. But it is significant that even the most disapproving of the scoffers, in the name of a moribund anti-clerical tradition, should have been compelled in spite of themselves to pay indirect tribute to it. The extreme left-wing daily *Liberation* described the Pope's visit as a flop because the crowds that turned out to see him were smaller than anticipated, but it still devoted several pages of inside coverage to each day's events.

The politicians of every hue—clerical, anti-clerical, atheist and atheist—who turned up in strength at the Elysée Palace to meet the Pope made no mistake about it. They were out to make what political capital they could from the visit—to be seen, filmed, and photographed in the presence of what M Georges Marchais, the Communist leader, described as "a strong

but they felt, as *Le Quotidien* put it today, the attraction of a man "who did not appear inferior to the office he held, and for this reason, drew from it an incomparable moral authority". It added: "Politicians and the man in the street like the great of this world to be what they claim to be."

They could not help admiring a man whom hundreds of thousands waited for patiently for hours at Le Bourget, in wind and rain, as he questioned their loyalty to their baptismal vows; or whom 50,000 youngsters cheered loudly when he insisted that permissiveness was not the key to happiness; or again when an international audience of churchmen, diplomats, and intellectuals at Unesco repeatedly and loudly demanded approval for his uncompromising words about the nation and the family and the link between religion and culture.

The Pope defied the ordinary rules of success and popularity in the modern world by proclaiming a religion, not of facility and compromise, but of effort and hope; by condemning capitalism and communism, and exalting the dignity of labour; by dismissing both "traditionalists" and "progressives" in the French church.

A pope for all the moods and seasons of the versatile French nation is what John Paul II turned out to be, "causing perplexity by attitudes and statements very different according to circumstances", Le Monde admitted.

He had been warned of the extreme national susceptibilities of the French, of their deep-seated anti-clerical and Gallican reflexes, and of the devastating dechristianisation of "the eldest daughter of the church".

He suited his message to his audience—but it was always basically the same message, "quietly driven home with the very subtlety, beginning of a concession to the lax, fashionable in some intellectual parishes", in the words of M André Frossard in *Le Figaro*.

He went on to say that the French church was left "somewhat overwhelmed by the astonishing peaceful upheaval provoked before its very eyes by this Pope without complexities". He could imagine the French church treading its way carefully over this ploughed-up terrain, "where it is more accustomed to retreat than to attack". Will it be emboldened?", he asked.

To the members of the church in France—worker priests and others—who knew he must carry with him, the Pope left a message of encouragement and fortitude, and an appeal to a true missionary spirit. The coming months, or more probably years, will show whether they have understood it.

Embassy clerk shot dead in Rome terrorist attack

From Peter Nichols Rome, June 4

A clerk was shot dead at the Iraq Embassy here today and a terrorist was seriously wounded in a new incident of Muslim violence. Closely associated with the official Libyan statement today describes killings here among Libyans as a clash "between good and evil".

Two terrorists attacked the Iraq Embassy. The clerk was apparently killed because of a loss of nerve by one of the terrorists when he heard gunshots from outside the building. These shots were fired by his accomplice, though why he had opened fire is still unclear.

The killer was seriously wounded by the embassy's security guards and captured while trying to run across the courtyard of the building. He left behind him a suitcase full of explosives. A hand grenade exploded out of the window and the contents were defused by Italian Army personnel only three minutes before they were due to explode.

The two terrorists are presumed to be Iranian extremists. Libyan rivalry: Meanwhile fears are being expressed of more killings of Libyans who have chosen to settle in Italy as Colonel Gaddafi's ultimatum that they return to Libya by June 11 draws closer.

There are about 3,000 Libyans in Italy. In the past few days the Italian authorities

have expelled a total of 130 foreigners whose papers were not in order and among them were about 10 Libyans. An organization representing Libyans here has appealed to President Pertini to give them protection.

Today the Rome newspaper *Il Messaggero* published an interview with Mr Abdul Salam Jalloud, a close associate of Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, who said that even he was in no position to foresee the decisions of the revolutionary committee towards the Libyans in exile, "it is the people who decide and the people who act".

"Ours is a profound revolution. We are passing through a phase which Europe lived through centuries ago. You have had the French Revolution. You have struggled. Now our people are struggling. Europe should not judge everything as terrorism."

Speaking more precisely about the Libyans abroad who are threatened, he said: "Many people who fled abroad took with them goods belonging to the Libyan people. They smuggled out currency, and now they are placing their illicit gains at the disposal of an opposition led by Sadat, by world imperialism and by Israel. But they are not guilty as a consequence of political crimes. They are thieves... and for this reason they must be extradited through Interpol."

With only four months left to Federal elections, Herr Helmut Schmidt's government was also thought reluctant to find the money through tax increases.

But there was speculation here that Bonn might nevertheless have to announce some form of tax rise as a result of today's decision. Reuter, UPI.

Former Buenos Aires mayor freed after Paris kidnapping

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, June 4

Señor Saturnino Mantero Ruiz, a former mayor of Buenos Aires now staying in Paris, was released by his kidnappers yesterday after nine days in captivity. The kidnapping, which had been kept secret, is so far being treated by police as an attempt by Argentine gangsters to obtain \$1.2m (about £500,000) in ransom.

Police investigating the crime face two difficulties. The first is that the family and the Argentine authorities failed to notify them of the kidnapping, until five days after it happened. The second is that the boyfriend of Señor Ruiz's daughter committed suicide in the Paris police headquarters during inquiries.

The suicide of Señor Georges

Cedron has been put down to depression. He had a history of nervousness and had been treated with tranquilizers for a long time. Police say they did not believe that he was involved in the kidnapping.

Señor Ruiz, aged 64, was mayor of Buenos Aires between 1969 and 1973. A wealthy banker and textile magnate he still lives in Argentina, although he has a pied-à-terre in Paris near that of his daughter, Señora Marta Montero, whom he often visits.

Señor Ruiz had arrived in Paris on May 22. Two nights later when he returned home after midnight he was captured by three armed masked men as he was locking up his car in a car park. He was tied up and shut

in the boot of his car and then driven for about two hours before being taken into a house, where he was held prisoner. His captors, he said, spoke Argentinian with a vulgar accent.

The next morning his daughter was visited by a messenger who gave her a letter containing the ransom demand. She did not notify the police but contacted the Argentine Embassy. Over the next few days she exchanged messages with the kidnappers, who left notes and pleading letters from her father in the lavatories of Left Bank cafés. Eventually she flew to Argentina to try to raise the ransom.

While she was away the embassy notified the police and she was met by them when she

OVERSEAS

Japan's big business ready for alliance with parties of centre

From Peter Hazelhurst Tokyo, June 4

Japanese business leaders, the four of three decades of conservative power, declared today that the ruling party will have to form a coalition government with moderate opposition groups if the Liberal Democrats fail to gain a majority during a crucial election this month.

This is the first time that big business, the driving force behind the world's second largest economy, has openly predicted that Japan might face an era of political instability after the election.

The two opposing camps have one thing in common. The spokesmen for big business and the Socialists were both adamant today that the Communist Party would be excluded from any potential coalition.

At the same time the main opposition force, the Socialist Party, shelved some of its hard-line policies today and called on the moderate Komeito (Clean Government Party) and the Democratic Party to form an "emergency reform coalition government" after the election.

Addressing journalists in Osaka today, Mr Yoshihiro Inayama, the newly elected president of the powerful Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) said the ruling conservatives might lose their majority in both the Lower and Upper Houses of Parliament after the country goes to the polls on June 22.

"If this is the case they should form a coalition government with the support of more moderate opposition groups who will support free and liberal economic policies," he said.

Mr Inayama named the potential partners in the alliance as the Democratic Party and the Komeito—the political wing of the powerful neo-Buddhist religious organization the Soka Gakkai.

The ruling party, which scraped back into power with a slim majority of 256 of the 511 seats in the Lower House at the General election seven

months ago, was toppled by a vote of No Confidence in Parliament last month. The conservatives lost their majority after rival factions within the ruling camp abstained from the vote.

Also making approaches to the centre parties today, Mr Ichio Asakata, the socialist leader, called on the Democratic Party and the Komeito to join his party in a post-election coalition.

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In the past, the Komeito and the Democratic Party have refused to ally with the Socialist Party because of basic differences of policy. In sharp contrast to the Komeito and the Democratic Party, the Socialists oppose Japan's security treaty with the United States. The Socialists also hope to disarm Japan's Self Defence Force (armed services) and close down the nuclear power stations.

Shifting some of the Socialist's hard-line policies today, Mr Asakata declared that his party, was prepared to accept Japan's security arrangements with the United States "for the time being", if the opposition parties closed ranks and ended 30 years of conservative rule.

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Doctors at the hospital where Mr Masayoshi Ohira, the Prime Minister, is recovering from a mild heart attack suffered last week, indicated today that he might not be well enough to attend the economic summit in Venice on June 22.

Post-Tito regime's tough stand

From Trevor Fishlock

Belgrade, June 4

Proceedings against Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, her son Sanjay and 13 others, alleging they had conspired to arrest and detain opposition leaders during the period of the emergency five years ago, were dropped today.

A judge accepted the view of the Central Bureau of Investigation that the prosecution would not succeed and that the case was not fit to be brought.

Mrs Gandhi and the other defendants had been accused of hatching a criminal conspiracy and giving false evidence. The judge said it would be too sweeping a legal concept to a prime minister's advice to a president to declare an emergency could be a criminal act.

It was noted that the opinion of the Ministry of Law was that there was nothing criminal in taking a decision on the detention of those who were likely to create a law and order problem.

Tomorrow the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate in Delhi will be asked by the Central Bureau of Investigation to close the case against Mr Sanjay Gandhi arising from the days of the ill-starred Maruti Car Company.

This was formed 10 years ago to produce a low-priced "people's" car, and Mr Gandhi, the aged only 23, was managing director.

Surprise resignation by black Congressman

From David Cross

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A caravan park near Apollo, Pennsylvania, after a tornado damaged the vehicles, leaving hundreds homeless.

Californians resist the temptation of big cut in state income tax

From Ivor Davis

Los Angeles, June 4

Proposition 9, referred to as "Jaws II", because it was the second tax-cutting initiative proposed by Mr Howard Jarvis, was rejected decisively by Californian voters yesterday.

The ballot initiative, which called for a reduction of more than 50 per cent in personal state income taxes, at one time looked certain to pass. But in the last weeks before the vote, support faded rapidly in the face of growing opposition, mainly led by public employee unions that campaigned heavily and expensively to defeat the issue.

Opponents of the measure, including Governor Jerry Brown, of California, contended that the wealthiest 10 per cent of the population, those making more than \$40,000 (about \$17,391) a year, would get 55 per cent of the total tax benefits and the rest would get mere crumbs. Government and education groups also gave a warning that, if the measure passed, the state would lose millions of dollars in federal grants.

Proposition 9 was opposed by 62 per cent of the voters, against 38 per cent in favour. The result was a blow to Mr Jarvis, who became a national name and something of a folk hero when his Proposition 13 was approved overwhelmingly in 1978.

Mr Jarvis bitterly criticized the state public employee

unions and said he would sponsor another proposition aimed at cutting government workers' pensions. The unions, he said, were trying to "assume dictatorship of government".

It is added: "We will start by cutting public employee pensions, bringing them in line with the pensions the rest of us get, and we will continue from there. The public employees have won the first battle, like the Japs won the first battle at Pearl Harbour. But the United States won the war."

Two other initiative measures—one to limit rent control, and the other to impose a special tax on oil companies—were also rejected.

The defeat of Proposition 10 was a big victory for tenant groups supported by the vocal and liberal Tom Hayden, husband of Jane Fonda, the actress. Landlords and property developers spent \$6m to try to convince voters that the measure would stop high rents while still providing incentives for developers to build new flats. Tenant groups claimed that landlords were just trying to line their pockets.

Proposition 11, which would have levied an extra 10 per cent on oil company profits to finance rapid transit systems, also went down to defeat. Oil companies spent lavishly, some \$5.5m, to defeat the measure, which was backed by environmental groups who spent a mere \$350,000.

After Senator Kennedy's

California victory, a Los Angeles Times poll today reports that two-thirds of the Democrats who voted yesterday think Mr Kennedy should abandon his presidential candidacy in the interest of party unity, now that President Carter has enough delegates to win the nomination.

Banker's warning: California's most prominent banker, Mr A. W. Clausen, president of the Bank of America, said he does not think the result "spells the end of the American tax revolution" (Frank Vogl writes).

The Proposition 13 vote in 1978 set off a grass-roots national campaign to cut federal, state and local taxes and public spending. There have been fears that a rejection by Californians of Proposition 9 would knock the steam out of this campaign for fiscal prudence.

Mr Clausen's bank, which is the biggest bank in the world with more than 1,000 branches in California and its head office in San Francisco, stayed neutral in the Proposition 9 campaign, although it sponsored division debates on the subject.

The banker said in an interview at a monetary conference here that "people are fed up with the size of government" and the efforts to force change will not be undermined by the Proposition 9 defeat.

He said the call for a 50 per cent income tax reduction was "probably overkill".

Russians launch big Afghanistan offensive

EDH, June 4.—A big Soviet offensive, heavily backed by aircraft, is being launched towards the eastern Afghan province of Kunar, which borders Pakistan, a report from Afghanistan said today. "There seems to be an operation starting with a lot of aircraft", the report said.

Soviet in flexibility: The Soviet position on Afghanistan remains inflexible, despite an appeal from Mr Nasir Rao, the Afghan External Affairs Minister, during his official visit to Russia, for flexibility.

The province has been a favorite point of entry for Afghan insurgents hiding in neighboring Pakistan and carrying out guerrilla operations against Soviet and Afghan Government troops.

Although Kabul is described as "tense but quiet", reports from the capital said air traffic had been heavy since Thursday towards the surrounding provinces of Logar, Wardak and Parwan.

The intensified air movements, which often foreshadow Soviet offensives, have sparked rumors of a big offensive against the insurgents.

The report also said authorities in Kabul have displayed weapons captured from the insurgents, including American anti-aircraft bombs.

Sources close to Afghan government officials said yesterday that American guns are reaching Afghan insurgents. The sources said the weapons were allowing them to knock out Soviet tanks and Parwan.

The sources did not disclose how the weapons are reaching landlocked Afghanistan nor did they indicate who was responsible for transporting them.

There was no independent confirmation of the report, but Pakistani customs officials said on Sunday that they had seized 50 American-made rifles bound for Peshawar, Pakistan, which lies close to the Afghan border. Peshawar serves as a headquarters for several insurgent groups.

If American weaponry is reaching the insurgents, it could account for the stubborn resistance that they have been able to mount against the Russians in heavy fighting in the mountainous eastern part of Afghanistan.

The communiques issued in recent days from Soviet chain hundreds of Soviet troops have been killed.—UPI.

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OVERSEAS

Supreme Court upholds appeal by 'Rand Daily Mail' in contempt of commission case

From Eric Marsden
Johannesburg, June 4

The South African press, which is fighting a losing battle against the second Police Amendment Bill, that seeks to restrict reporting on security matters, has won a notable victory in the courts on freedom of speech and reporting.

In the Transvaal division of the Supreme Court yesterday three judges gave judgment that "there are good reasons why the law of contempt of court should not be made applicable to a commission of inquiry".

Two weeks ago the judges had reversed a magistrate's decision and upheld an appeal by the *Rand Daily Mail*, its editor Mr Allister Sparks and its former deputy financial editor, Mr Hamish Fraser, against conviction for "contempt of commission".

The case arose from reports in the newspaper on the Information Department scandal of 1978. The *Rand Daily Mail* made deductions from the evi-

dence released by Mr Justice Mostert, who had held a one-man inquiry into alleged irregularities in the Information Department. It published these while the Erasmus commission of inquiry, appointed by the Government to replace the Mostert inquiry, was still sitting.

In January, 1979, Mr L. P. Francis, the chief magistrate of Johannesburg, found the three defendants guilty of anticipating the Erasmus commission's findings. All three appealed and after two judges had failed to reach agreement initially the appeal was referred to a full bench.

In yesterday's judgment, the court declared that "freedom of speech should, even in a case of contempt proceedings, not be limited to any greater extent than is necessary, but it cannot be allowed where there would be real prejudice to the administration of justice".

"It is well settled that a person cannot be prevented by a process of contempt from continuing to discuss publicly a

matter which may be fairly regarded as one of public interest..."

I went on to refer to the differences between contempt of court and contempt of commission and said there were good reasons why the contempt of court law should not apply to a commission, which was not a proceeding with interested individual parties but an inquiry dealing with matters of public interest that had often been publicly ventilated.

"There is no sub judice rule. It is not the intention of the legislature to stop public discussion of a matter of public importance simply because a commission is sitting."

The judgment was given by Mr Justice Paul Hume with Mr Justice Charl Theron, the acting judge-president of the Transvaal, and Mr Justice Franklin concurring. It is binding on all Transvaal courts and will carry great weight in other provinces. It can be upset only by a later judgment by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein.

The case arose from reports

in the newspaper on the Information Department scandal of 1978. The *Rand Daily Mail* made deductions from the evi-

Swaziland town hit by explosions

Mbabane, Swaziland, June 4.—Explosions wrecked two houses in the central Swaziland town of Manzini yesterday, killing at least two people.

Several people were injured and about 40 buildings were damaged in the industrial area, where black refugees from neighbouring South Africa live.

The Swaziland Government has denied South African newspaper reports that members of the African National Congress have bases in Manzini, but refugees sources said one of the demolished houses had been rented by the ANC which has pledged to overthrow the South African Government.

Police were searching through the debris and there could be more casualties. Reuter.

Sabotage attack hardens coloureds' militant mood

From Our Own Correspondent
Johannesburg, June 4

Coloured and Indian schools in Transvaal and the Eastern and Western Cape areas were still empty yesterday as the nine-week boycott of classes in protest against educational inequities continued. Most pupils stayed at home, deterred from demonstrating by the presence of large police contingents near their schools.

In Johannesburg 120 student teachers who were expelled yesterday from the Transvaal Indian College of Education because of the boycott decided not to apply for readmission. They have received suspension notices expiring on June 10, warning them that students who do not reapply will have their enrolment at the college terminated and they will be unable to graduate next year.

The authorities had been

hoping that Coloured and Indian students would start drifting back to classes this week but the excitement caused by the sabotage attack on the Sasol oil-from-coal plants seems to have hardened the students' militant mood.

Police disclosed today that the bombs which set fire to seven fuel tanks at Sasolburg, 50 miles south of Johannesburg, were small limpet mines.

Police also claimed to have evidence of a link between the sabotage and the rocket attack on the Boerspoort police station in southern Johannesburg on Good Friday, and that the African National Congress was behind both attacks.

About 4,500 gold miners who rioted yesterday at the Solfontein mine in Western Transvaal returned to work today, but the situation was reported to be still tense.

Natural beauty spots threatened by need to supply the industrial machine

High price to pay for getting at vital minerals

This is the second of a three-part series on the world's crisis of resources. The first appeared on June 3.

By Caroline Moorehead

The crust of the earth contains vast amounts of raw materials and until recently there seemed no limit to the amount of iron, nickel, lead, mercury or bauxite that man could get at.

Then, in the late 1960s and early 1970s, came a crisis of confidence in the planet's ability to provide the commodities that have become essential for industry: aluminium for low density, high tensile materials for transport and construction; tungsten for cutting edges in machine tools, which being exceptionally hard is important for anti-tank missiles; lead for batteries; zinc for dye-casting; nickel for stainless steel; cobalt for use in the defence industry; tin for cans.

A crop of publications forecasting imminent doom suggested that for most of these minerals and metals, it was in fact possible to set a date at which each resource would dry up. Estimates varied widely, but all were gloomy.

The *Li site to Growth*, subtitled "A report for the Club of Rome's project on the predicament of man" published in 1972, was clear on this. Going on the logical assumption that more people are consuming more resources each year, and allowing for the fact that our present known reserves for each resource could be expanded five-fold by new discoveries, it arrived at a specific number of years each resource could be expected to last.

Aluminium is said, was likely to last for 55 more years: tungsten 72; lead 64; zinc 50; nickel 96; cobalt 143; tin 61. By the year 2050, man could expect life without many of the minerals he was used to, or to having them in such short supply as to make their cost prohibitive.

Since the report's publication, the gloom has not altogether lessened. Some of the world's

Net import dependence in Britain, the EEC, the United States and Japan (Imports as percentage of consumption)

	Britain	EEC	US	Japan
Aluminium	66	57	85	100
Chromium	100	100	92	100
Cobalt	100	100	97	—
Lead	38	55	11	76
Nickel	100	100	77	100
Tin	55	86	81	97
Tungsten	98	84	50	—
Zinc	98	52	62	80

(From Non-Fuel Minerals Data Base by Phillip Crowsor, 1980)

South Africa as source of minerals (1978)

	Production	Reserves	
% world output	Rank in world	% world reserves	Rank in world
Chrome	27	2	75
Platinum	47	1	75
Gold	59	1	51
Vanadium	47	1	49
Aluminium	30	1	37

(South Africa. International Bank of Contention, January, 1979)

mineral supplies appear more abundant than their recovery is more possible: with others, however, the consumption of reserves continues at an ever-accelerating rate.

There is now thought to be no shortage, for instance, of bauxite (raw material from which aluminium is extracted) or copper, but the high grade and easily-to-reach deposits of nickel are running out, the amounts of cobalt and tungsten are definitely known to be finite, and the largest deposits of tin are fast being exhausted.

There is a tendency in the metal industry to talk about the "safety" of metals: What is meant by "safe" is that they are in Western hands. Just where the mineral deposits are has become crucial to people's confidence about the future.

There was a time when Britain was the leading producer in the world of tin, lead and iron ore. But that ended with the nineteenth century and the twentieth has been a time of realization that Western Europe is extremely ill-equipped in the mineral field. The United States is already almost 100 per cent dependent on imports of metals like cobalt, chromium and platinum.

The Soviet Union, however, has, since the early 1970s, almost self-sufficiency in almost every important metal and has now become a significant supplier on the world market.

Rhodes hope of church unity aiding peace

From Mario Modiano
Athens, June 4

The Roman Catholic and Orthodox churches today jointly expressed the hope that the eventual restoration of full communion between them would contribute to the reconciliation of mankind and to world peace.

The joint declaration was made in Rhodes at the close of a formal meeting of the two churches to initiate what they described as "the dialogue of love". It was their first formal reunion in five centuries and it was made possible, as they put it, "by changes in the behaviour of both sides".

The closing communiqué said the representatives of both sides had agreed unanimously on the overall agenda and on the precise themes for study, as well as on the procedures to be followed for the dialogue.

Conference sources indicated that the main theme would be the comparative study of the functions of the church, the nature of the sacraments, and the concept of the Trinity.

The study on all three themes would be carried out simultaneously by three subcommittees consisting of four experts from each side. These would meet separately, one in Rome, one in Cheverny in Belgium, and one in Opols in Poland. They would be given one year to prepare papers for the next plenary session due to be held within two years.

A coordinating committee of seven delegates from each side is to meet at more frequent intervals, in order to keep the dialogue alive and act as a liaison between the churches.

The Rhodes communiqué reiterated that the target of the dialogue was to achieve full ecclesiastical communion between the Roman Catholic and the Orthodox churches.

In the view of the Roman Catholic participants the aim is to establish a model that could reconcile full unity in the sacraments and the Creed with the preservation of the wealth of traditions and rites and the autonomy of the Orthodox churches.

hoping that Coloured and Indian students would start drifting back to classes this week but the excitement caused by the sabotage attack on the Sasol oil-from-coal plants seems to have hardened the students' militant mood.

Police disclosed today that the bombs which set fire to seven fuel tanks at Sasolburg, 50 miles south of Johannesburg, were small limpet mines.

Police also claimed to have evidence of a link between the sabotage and the rocket attack on the Boerspoort police station in southern Johannesburg on Good Friday, and that the African National Congress was behind both attacks.

About 4,500 gold miners who

rioted yesterday at the Solfontein mine in Western Transvaal returned to work today, but the situation was reported to be still tense.

Thank heaven for vacuum cleaners

Guest Column

The wife of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mrs Rosalind Runcie, writes about moving house to Lambeth Palace

Moving house is always traumatic, when you love your home and don't want to move. But I never realized how much more complicated it would be, moving from one large house to two enormous palaces, with only a few of the former domestic staff left to run them. For instance, there are only four part-time daily cleaners and a cook left at Lambeth Palace.

Parts of Lambeth Palace have been carved into flats—I haven't discovered how many—and there is a flourishing community around the central courtyard which is hidden from the public eye.

I have spent hours with the architect and painters discussing colour schemes, alterations and renovations. The time has come for a drastic face-lift, because parts of Lambeth Palace have not been decorated for many, many years. I am told that the re-wiring at Lambeth Palace—they still have 100 plug-in points in most of it—will take at least 18 months and 30 foot or more high ceilings have been lowered in some bathrooms in order to conserve heat. There are dark corners, some of which have been painted white now to catch any available light, and there are endless doors which always seem to open the wrong way.

I measured all the rooms in the vain hope that some of our carpets and curtains would fit somewhere. What a hopeless task. Everything was on such a vast scale. Our previous home in St Albans seemed like a doll's house by comparison. Lambeth Palace is rather difficult to make into a home. It has an austere grandeur about it, and there is an unearthly hush around it as if a storm is about to break, or something dreadful is about to happen.

I discovered a lower behind a locked door adjoining our flat within Lambeth Palace. This was a bit of luck, because with two children of 17 and 20, and their friends arriving at all times of day and night clutching sleeping bags, there clearly wouldn't have been enough room for all without the additional tower.

Mercifully, the thick stone walls absorb all the decibels of their pop records and Capital Radio, while I can play classical music on my stereo as fortissimo as I like, without being told with pained looks that I am damaging my children's hearing. What the clerics in their picture frames think, as they stare disdainfully down from lofty heights, I don't know, but I hope that eventually they will be hung at a more sociable level, and perhaps be cheered and enjoy the scene more than they appear to do at the moment.

Fortunately there is plenty of official furniture which is good indeed, so

Mrs Southey's gooseberries

85 g (3 oz) grated Lancashire or Cheddar cheese

Trim the meat of fat and gristle and cut it into small cubes; roll in seasoned flour. Heat the fat and oil and soften the onions in it, also the carrots. Put them into a fireproof dish and add the meat in the fat and brown quickly all over. Add the rest of the ingredients, pouring over the stock last and adding a little more if needed.

Each of the following recipes is taken directly from the book and each has a point of interest. Beefsteak pie with cheese crust has a hint of clove and nutmeg in the gravy, and a savoury crumble topping. The pastry for Robert Southey's gooseberry pie is made with a whole egg and no water. Candied lemon peel, normally an ingredient in rich fruit cakes, is used to back up the flavour of fresh lemon zest and juice. In Cumbrin lemon cake, a sort of lemony madeira cake which is best eaten the day it is made.

Whether the bard shellfish pie sitting in a sunny garden with a bowl in his lap, or at a cottage kitchen table with rain streaming down the windows, we shall never know. But as a visitor to the house of Robert Southey he may well have eaten Mrs Southey's gooseberry pie. Indeed Dorothy may even have made hers to Mrs Southey's recipe, and that we do know.

In *A Taste of the Lake District* published tomorrow by Ward Lock in hardback at £4.95 and by Pan Books in paperback at £2.50, Theodore Fitzgibbon has collected authentic recipes of the region. Soups like Robert Southey's gooseberry pie, clapping-time pudding, and charcoal bread, wood pigeon, are old. Others are adapted and modernized

Cream the butter, sugar until well blended, add the eggs singly, a tablespoon of flour. Fold in the rest, then add the lemon zest, finely grated, and mix. Butter a pie dish, line with the mixture and beat the top of the casserole and the bottom of the pie, uncover it, and add the rest of the ingredients.

Lightly grease an inch tin with the mixture, pour in the mixture, bake at 200 deg C/350F for 30 minutes or until it is golden brown.

For the crust

110 g (4 oz) plain flour
55 g (2 oz) margarine or butter

First make the pastry, roll into a ball and leave in a cold place to rest. Top and tail the berries and mix with the sugar. Butter the dish then put in the

Food: the EEC knock-on

Government figures suggest that the latest rise in EEC farm prices will have its greatest impact in Britain on the shopping bills of families with low incomes. Sir Ian Gilmore, the Lord Privy Seal, said in the House of Commons on Monday that the average rise of 5 per cent in EEC farm support prices would add less than a penny in the pound to British shopping bills in a full year.

That is an average effect, however. Economists at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food have calculated that families on low incomes eat more food governed by the common agricultural policy than others.

They worked out recently that the impact of the four devaluations of the green pound accepted by the Government last year was to add 55p a week to the average British shopping bill.

A devaluation is the device with which the value in sterling to

New Books

A poet of the lower case

the Mirror

by E. E. D. S. Kennedy

interesting that the Harvard Poetry Room, when making one of their historic phonograph sets, asked Cummings to record—not Li Po, or Malteaser, or Catullus—but Edward Lear and Lewis Carroll. A shrewd choice, drawing attention to the nonsense poet, the prankster and nursery-rhyme, always alive in Cummings's experimental work. This second flowering also reminds one of the cabaret-artist tradition, part comic and part avant-garde (Jacques Prevert? Cole Porter?) which was so brilliantly active in the Quartier Latin, and New York's Greenwich Village, where Cummings lived for the most productive periods of his long life. (His painting and Dadaist cartooning have a similar context: when he made the statutory writer's pilgrimage to Hollywood in the lean Thirties, the nearest he got to a job was not as a scriptwriter for MGM or Fox, but as an animator for the Walt Disney studios.) His old friend Dos Passos recalled sympathetically:

His mind was essentially experimental. His fits of poetic fury were like the Mendelian seizures described in Greek classics... Those New York nights made us want to waste time at the theatre when there was a chance that Cummings might go off like a stock of Roman candles after dinner.

This is the stuff that Richard Kennedy likes, and his warmhearted and psychologically acute biography is content to leave the larger literary questions alone, and locate Cummings vividly within his American inheritance. He has had access to private papers—not without controversy I suspect—and we learn a good deal about Cummings' three marriages: to the early Muse figure (and other man's wife) Elaine Thayer; to the domineering and vivacious and unfaithful Anne Barton ("the Greenwich Village flapper of the 1920s") who finally became something of a harpy; and to the beautiful and rather impulsive Marion Moorehouse, a favourite model of Steichen

on the wind and again, and agreed the best study (*The Art of Cummings* by Charles Norris) for itsasm and news—*with the innovation*—that is closer to a Greek epic.

In fact still alive and rely new name a poetry reader can university circuit ("with the best reader after the enigma of his i: (1953) given at na mater. It is

Richard Holmes

Crime

Mike Dime

By Barry Fantoni

(Hodder & Stoughton, £5.50)

You Can Say That

Again

By James Hadley Chase

(Hale, £5.25)

Ob, those dear, dead, gone days of the forties—and America and the private-eye. Some such thought must have fired Barry Fantoni, this well-known British cartoonist and satirist, to produce his novel. It is a re-creation, loving to the point of droll, of the shamus story, set in particular in Philadelphia in 1948. It is an attentive wander through an exhibition, with every exhibit cunningly chosen, right down to neck-ties, and lit with the greatest care so as to bring out its special quality. But, though the book has a story, it does not tell one. Contrast it with a book by another British author who chooses to set his novels in the rough world of American crime: it perhaps had to set against Fantoni's first novel, James Hadley Chase's 83rd, which began with *No Orchids for Miss Biaggio* nine years earlier than the time Fantoni harks nostalgically back to—but the contrast is illuminating. *La Revue de Paris* once said: "Chase is one of the very rare thriller writers capable of always replying intelligently to the question: What happens next?" Or, to put it in blunter British language, he can tell a story.

Here he has found himself a good, if trite, situation. An out-of-work actor is extravagantly paid to stand in for a Howard Hughes-like millionaire only to find he is considered expendable. His initial predicament is laid out in swift direct English. As soon as it is established a new turn of the situation is introduced, and so it goes on till a final ironic twist. The dialogue may be fairly conventional, and even very occasionally out-dated—*oh, bird!*—Mr. Chase was born in 1906—but it is never wasteful and it is always characteristic. Detail is dropped in as necessary and lingered over only for emphasis. If you want entertainment you could scarcely do better, and it evokes a world too.

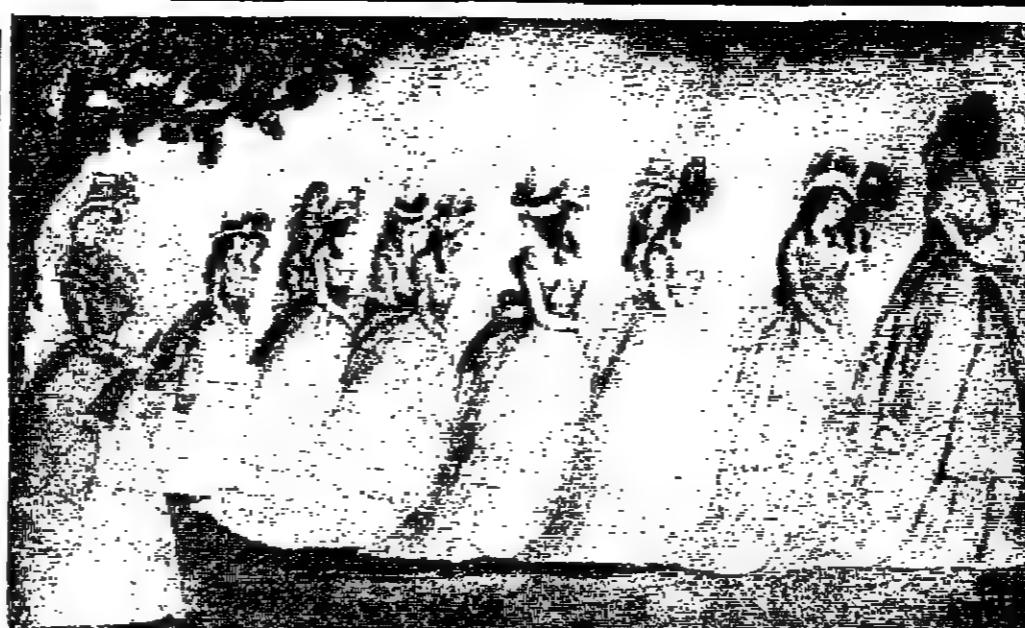
The Venus Fly-Trap, by John Wainwright (Macmillan, £4.95). Nice Soho club band-leader versus nasty (and Wainwright can produce the genuine thing) gang-leader. Occasionally irritatingly oblique but real as this morning's toothpaste.

Desouza in Stardust, by Frey Orlitz (Heinemann, £5.95). Nice Bombay detective investigates murder in razzmatazz film world, with soft-lit domestic interludes. It's easy to go along with, and you learn plenty.

Five Minutes to Midnight, by Sabi H. Shabtai (Dent, £5.95). Bockbuster faction tale of American agent-professor combating terrorist Carlos, with cautionary lectures jabbed in. But often real writing triumphs over superlative strewing.

High Voltage, by Thomas Chastain (Hale £5.95). New York held to ransom by blackmail threats. Nothing startlingly new, but swiftly told with plenty of lively supporting details it's a good read.

H. R. F. Keating



The Ladies' Boarding School, early St Trinians' Bluesuspender from English Naive Painting by James Ayres (Thames & Hudson, £10).

Fiction

Images of Africa

By Naomi Mitchison

(Canongate, £5.95)

Seeds of Corruption

By Sabi Moussa

(Houghton Mifflin, £5)

The House of Power

By Sami Bindari

(Houghton Mifflin, £5)

Once in Sri Lanka, a Buddhist monk asked me to send him stamps with views from the places I was visiting. I asked him why. "When I see them," he said, "I will travel to where you are."

Some books are my magic carpets of strange views. Naomi Mitchison's *Images of Africa* translated me to where I once was. Her stories of the relentless horror of Zola's Earth as the hero is driven slowly mad by the system of oppression and exploitation. Again the desert represents a mystical freedom, but Bedouin liberation and loyalty end in blood feud and revenge. Egyptian novels no longer wholly copy European models. These two works have a haunting presence that makes Durrell's Alexandrian quartet seem the creation of an expert.Albert Wendt is the first major writer from Western Samoa. His account of his people in *Leaves of the Banyan Tree* (Allen Lane, £6.50) is a plunge into Polynesia. From this saga of a wily rogue, Taulopepe Mauga, thecivilization of the Nile. *Seeds of Corruption* by Sabi Moussa has a mystical feeling for desert, mountain and sea—and for those that suffer and survive their geography. Nicola, a European mining engineer, toils in the bowels of a tall mountain. Around him are the ancient mines of Egypt and the proud Bedouin. Corruption lies by the shores of the Red Sea. There the King, a sheikh, a fisherman couple with a dead sea cow, the mermaid of legend. Nicola's daughter is ravished by the King and finally entombed in the tale mountain. Her father becomes an anchorite. This strange tale of the lust of men and sea-beasts, mountains and wilderness confounds landscape and humanity in a mirage. It is worthy to be set beside the work of Katzenbach in its feeling for the bloodstream of far places.Sami Bindari's novel, *The House of Power*, deals with the exploitation of the peasants in an Egyptian village. It has something of the relentless horror of Zola's Earth as the hero is driven slowly mad by the system of oppression and exploitation. Again the desert represents a mystical freedom, but Bedouin liberation and loyalty end in blood feud and revenge. Egyptian novels no longer wholly copy European models. These two works have a haunting presence that makes Durrell's Alexandrian quartet seem the creation of an expert.Albert Wendt is the first major writer from Western Samoa. His account of his people in *Leaves of the Banyan Tree* (Allen Lane, £6.50) is a plunge into Polynesia. From this saga of a wily rogue, Taulopepe Mauga, the

reader emerges, exhilarated, exhausted and thoroughly drenched in Samoan customs and country life. Despite an obligatory hurricane sequence, Wendt has an original talent with a black humour as polished as a stone axe. His description of the building of the village church would not be out of place in any anthology of comic writing. It cost him his most flowering period. He was to serve it with a total of 12,000 pounds, two men killed, five maimed, and Taulopepe's first heart attack. Such is the price of faith and vanity.

On first impression, *No Country for Young Men* (Allen Lane, £5.95) seems to ferry us across the Irish Sea into the stereotypes already exported to London. Julia O'Faolain is Sean's daughter and takes us back to the Time of the Troubles and all that Tara-Diddle, mixed with the making of a fund-raising American film for the modern Republican cause. She has a good plot of an old woman trying to remember the truth about the dirty murder of a Nationalist hero, despite half a century of imprisonment in a nursery and electric shock treatments.

Despite the confusions of cutting from present to past, a strong narrative drives the book forward to a surprising conclusion. Yet the author's style, alas, falls between fine writing and four-letter words.

Time pleats like a fan for her; but out pineapples chunks lie in wait in women's parts. There is no magic journey here. We are dropped in the middle of it, at a time when the Celtic twilight becomes the crepuscular Mick.

Andrew Sinclair

"Voice"—which, unlike Desideria, has saving herself for the Revolution.

However pertinent the theme of terrorism may be in a country with Italy's almost unsurpassed record of political murders and assassinations.

Time of Desecration is ultimately a "two-sided" novel, oddly reminiscent of Violin's physique. Its first half is like her rear, well-rounded and thought-provoking, with mature form and stimulating, vigorous movement, not afraid to be extreme. Grafted onto this promising side is a second half, whose wrinkles, alas, like those of the wealthy lady turned round, reveal a flagging vitality, an absorption in sordid and finally uninteresting sexual obsessions—a kind of guerrilla guide to anal penetration.

This is to say that the "justi-

Singing birds

Louis MacNiece in the BBC

By Barbara Coulton

(Faber, £12.50)

If the poets at Pembroke justified Dr Johnson in calling his Oxford college "a nest of singing birds", then it is not fanciful to give the same description to the wartime and immediate postwar BBC. Both terms are used loosely. Not all those involved were staff members. Some artists expressed themselves in ways other than poetry. Most were concerned with what was then called Features. But D. G. Bridson, Edward Sackville-West, Stephen Potter, Robert Speaight, William Empson, Parrie Dickinson, Robert Girling—*to name only a few*—inspired and enriched the BBC as a whole. A Prince among them was Louis MacNeice.

MacNeice liked working in a group. He knew the success of what he wrote depended on actors, musicians, and engineers. Radio writers and producers can talk shop together (the talk shop is a good word, as with poets, a complex of spiritual intimacy) and make a master of creation... we are fully entitled to discuss whether dialogue rings true, whether the dramatic climax is dramatic, how well the whole thing works. This is a refreshing thing we have.

His output was large. Barbara Coulton lists over 200 of his scripts. Some were inevitably, rather, routine work. Many were memorable. "The Dark Tower", "Christopher Columbus", "The Queen of Air and Darkness" should remain part of radio's repertory. His *Faust* translation was not a success. In this it kept company with the Third Programme's celebrations of Goethe's bicentenary.

To the end his mind was innovative and exploratory. His last radio play was "Persons from Perilock". It is a tragic tribute to his unflagging professionalism that it was a drenching he had in the caves near Ingleside, to which he had gone with BBC engineers to check the sound effects, that led to his death. His next play was already in his mind, a radio adaptation of James Hogg's *The Confessions of a Justified Sinner*.

This record of a poet's integrity within a great organization is well written. Its sources are noted in detail. There is a good bibliography, an adequate index, and evocative illustrations. It wastes no time in rehearsing yet once again the much overplayed, and in MacNeice's case rare, conflicts between artists and administrators. Instead there breathes through it, as through all MacNeice's work, what remains in the memory as the guiding force of the BBC as a whole in those days—the qualification is put in because personal experience ended in 1952—a spirit of ardour.

William Haley

ficition" of the novel lies for the greatest part in the novel itself, in a harsher, more brutal world of bullets and blood, where actions are not symbolic, and shadowy Freudian comic strip characters are unable to offer the key for diagnosis in depth of bourgeois malaise.

When *Time of Desecration* appeared in Italy in 1978, a chorus of reviews and counter-reviews, interviews and "replies to his critics" by Moravia assured its instant best-seller status. The accusation of pornography surely helped. In reality this is a novel of good promise obscured by bad taste and characters who no longer intended, "ideological", as the author before their own reason to be by becoming mere ciphers.

Giuliano Dego

A basis of history

Arabia, the Gulf and the West

A Critical View of the Arabs and their Oil Policy

By J. B. Kelly

(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £15)

writes a tract for the times. The trouble is that people who are interested in his history will probably jilt at the tract and not even welcome the tract and probably not have time for that history.

This would be a pity, because though he goes into too much historical detail, particularly on per se details like Arabian frontier squabbles, it is history that is the basis of his argument and his argument is one which deserves to be listened to. It may be that another scholar—Cassandra, Enoch Powell, he will find he has spoilt his case by exaggerating, but whatever happens his caustic, rather schoolmasterly attitude towards Arabian states and politicians is a refreshing corrective to the wide-eyed public relations reports of the arabs which is one of the many doubtful benefits wealth has brought it.

Mr Kelly thinks the rot set in when Britain abdicated responsibility, first in Aden and then in the Gulf. America was not more resolute, and since 1971 the oil companies have surrendered under duress one valid right after another. What can be done now? Mr Kelly does not rule out the use of force to maintain the supply of Middle East oil for the West, but he thinks that would probably not be necessary. OPEC is not a monolith; we should encourage it to crack. In any case: "if the Arabs of the Gulf think they can hold the West to ransom by suspending oil supplies, the West can as readily coerce them by withholding almost every single item they require to make their lives worth living."

That is not very convincing. The world was undoubtedly a happier and safer place before the internal combustion engine came into it and when a coal-fired British navy patrolled the Gulf and bunkered at Aden. But the general decline in standards of which Mr Kelly complains is not confined to British politicians, Arabs and oil executives, nor is it likely to be remedied by encouraging a confrontation between them.

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le magazines
and
onal cultures

possum including contributions by George Steiner, Irving Howe, David Williams, Masolino d'Amico, Wole Nkosi, Maurice Nadeau.

literary academics and their journals

ieu la Rochelle: ascist in vogue

country music

Utopia

R.L.S.

T.L.S.

THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

Every Friday 35p

H. R. F. Keating

E. C. Hodgkin

Underwood may be odd man out

deck
spondent
be left out from 2 England players
Trent Bridge for the Test match against
arising there today?
you reported for
about the fitness
ut for long periods
'llis and Hendrick
some doubt.
be made for drops
six players —
Underwood, Lever,
metric — just as a
an inside for in-
it will be bating
a, with a long tall
Underwood goes
perilously thin,
es off breaks to
as the bowlers. It
Dowdell. He three remaining
may all be sparingly
subconsciously,
king down.

It is one of those occasions
when come with a shortage of
genuine all-rounders and when
out of a good 12, it is possible to
pick only a probational eleven.

Because for many years now Trent
Bridge has been less than a happy
hunting ground for spinners, and
with there being no chance under
the new covering regulations of a
pitch, the chances are that
Underwood will be stood down.

Having played a lot of packed
cricket with them, the bowling is
also something of an open book
to the West Indians.

It was wonderful how much
enthusiasm there was for Eng-
land's first victory at Lord's last
Friday. The next day
there were 10,000 people who
had not watched the finish on
television. It is at times like this
that the influence of television is
of undoubted benefit to the game,
and that the game, I imagine, is
of the greatest benefit to te-
levision. I am aware of this kind
that has been building to a
climax for anything up to nine

As it happens, the batsmen play

hours must be an important com-
modity.

The previous day, when Eng-
land had lost at Headingley, provided
a task of both's nature. On the Wednesday evening,
when rain had stopped the first of the two Prudential
Trophy matches, England had
looked in a seemingly hopeless
position. After 22 overs, they
were 22 for four, needing 199 to
win, which the captain, to whom
24 runs of making them, then
berated the English Press for
having "written England off" by
saying that they were usually
"anti-England" anyway.

What he will, in fact, find
during what we all hope will be
a long and successful reign as
England captain is just how
blindly chauvinistic it is, just how
always to see England do
well. If sometimes we are pessimistic,
that is because of the extreme
brilliance of England's bat.

As it happens, the batsmen play

Lessex in anking

llians
er with eight
in hand, are
firmed their post-
ship leaders with
businesslike per-
field against their
but then found
dramatized and
as they managed
overs at the end

surprised Middle-
rey whom they
be lost, lost all
63 runs on its
pitch. Alan
ton had given the
if slow founders,
but none of
15, their sus-
the pitch indi-
of it. Middle-
accurately and
against batmen
had been bad,
and happy driving
and back Daniel
injury and
who played an
a wide over
last game, to
in Middlesex to
that there can
out this former

progress matched
a hot, sporadic
unlike the care-
won last Sun-
Worcester 100
minutes to get
was not until
the runs scored
owed, although
safely enough,
acknowledged
the batsmen dis-
it early on, was
at lunch, when
pulled Edmonds
Tavern was 28
10. Ten minutes
Birley had
unusually and
with his
friends with
eggs.

ached his 50 in
lives looked set
1, when three
three runs in
of them to a
in that a direct
re and stamps
squadron ar-
Clarke's sur-
number three
for a duck
and spurred
by his indepen-
sition as his rival
exiting position,
the next two
good catch low
id back Knight
ward to Daniel,
with himself,
Pocock offered
trokes, Surrey's
Emburey, after
for most of the
pavilion end —
of his dis-
Tunis



Alan Butcher: laid a sound foundation slowly.

wrapped up with innings at 4.20
by the bowlers. Maybe it was
the habit of the world limbering up
that hurried things along.

Middlesex started badly: Row-
land Butcher was leg before, pad-
ding up the fourth ball from

MIDDLESEX: First Innings
A. R. Butcher, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. C. Clarke, l-b-w, b van der Bilt
1. D. V. Knight, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. J. W. Radley, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. D. J. Radford, c Bowler, b
M. Richards, c Gould, b Ed-
wards, 1. P. J. Pocock, not out, 11.
Total: 17.5 overs, 164.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-9, 2-26,
3-31, 4-142, 5-157, 6-164.

YORKSHIRE: First Innings
A. R. Butcher, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. C. Clarke, l-b-w, b van der Bilt
1. D. V. Knight, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. J. W. Radley, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. D. J. Radford, c Bowler, b
M. Richards, c Gould, b Ed-
wards, 1. P. J. Pocock, not out, 11.
Total: 17.5 overs, 164.

YORKSHIRE: Second Innings
A. R. Butcher, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. C. Clarke, l-b-w, b van der Bilt
1. D. V. Knight, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. J. W. Radley, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. D. J. Radford, c Bowler, b
M. Richards, c Gould, b Ed-
wards, 1. P. J. Pocock, not out, 11.
Total: 17.5 overs, 164.

MIDDLESEX: First Innings
A. R. Butcher, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. C. Clarke, l-b-w, b van der Bilt
1. D. V. Knight, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. J. W. Radley, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. D. J. Radford, c Bowler, b
M. Richards, c Gould, b Ed-
wards, 1. P. J. Pocock, not out, 11.
Total: 17.5 overs, 164.

MIDDLESEX: Second Innings
A. R. Butcher, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. C. Clarke, l-b-w, b van der Bilt
1. D. V. Knight, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. J. W. Radley, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. D. J. Radford, c Bowler, b
M. Richards, c Gould, b Ed-
wards, 1. P. J. Pocock, not out, 11.
Total: 17.5 overs, 164.

YORKSHIRE: Second Innings
A. R. Butcher, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. C. Clarke, l-b-w, b van der Bilt
1. D. V. Knight, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. J. W. Radley, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. D. J. Radford, c Bowler, b
M. Richards, c Gould, b Ed-
wards, 1. P. J. Pocock, not out, 11.
Total: 17.5 overs, 164.

YORKSHIRE: Third Innings
A. R. Butcher, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. C. Clarke, l-b-w, b van der Bilt
1. D. V. Knight, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. J. W. Radley, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. D. J. Radford, c Bowler, b
M. Richards, c Gould, b Ed-
wards, 1. P. J. Pocock, not out, 11.
Total: 17.5 overs, 164.

YORKSHIRE: Fourth Innings
A. R. Butcher, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. C. Clarke, l-b-w, b van der Bilt
1. D. V. Knight, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. J. W. Radley, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. D. J. Radford, c Bowler, b
M. Richards, c Gould, b Ed-
wards, 1. P. J. Pocock, not out, 11.
Total: 17.5 overs, 164.

YORKSHIRE: Fifth Innings
A. R. Butcher, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. C. Clarke, l-b-w, b van der Bilt
1. D. V. Knight, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. J. W. Radley, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. D. J. Radford, c Bowler, b
M. Richards, c Gould, b Ed-
wards, 1. P. J. Pocock, not out, 11.
Total: 17.5 overs, 164.

YORKSHIRE: Sixth Innings
A. R. Butcher, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. C. Clarke, l-b-w, b van der Bilt
1. D. V. Knight, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. J. W. Radley, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. D. J. Radford, c Bowler, b
M. Richards, c Gould, b Ed-
wards, 1. P. J. Pocock, not out, 11.
Total: 17.5 overs, 164.

YORKSHIRE: Seventh Innings
A. R. Butcher, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. C. Clarke, l-b-w, b van der Bilt
1. D. V. Knight, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. J. W. Radley, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. D. J. Radford, c Bowler, b
M. Richards, c Gould, b Ed-
wards, 1. P. J. Pocock, not out, 11.
Total: 17.5 overs, 164.

YORKSHIRE: Eighth Innings
A. R. Butcher, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. C. Clarke, l-b-w, b van der Bilt
1. D. V. Knight, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. J. W. Radley, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. D. J. Radford, c Bowler, b
M. Richards, c Gould, b Ed-
wards, 1. P. J. Pocock, not out, 11.
Total: 17.5 overs, 164.

YORKSHIRE: Ninth Innings
A. R. Butcher, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. C. Clarke, l-b-w, b van der Bilt
1. D. V. Knight, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. J. W. Radley, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. D. J. Radford, c Bowler, b
M. Richards, c Gould, b Ed-
wards, 1. P. J. Pocock, not out, 11.
Total: 17.5 overs, 164.

YORKSHIRE: Tenth Innings
A. R. Butcher, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. C. Clarke, l-b-w, b van der Bilt
1. D. V. Knight, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. J. W. Radley, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. D. J. Radford, c Bowler, b
M. Richards, c Gould, b Ed-
wards, 1. P. J. Pocock, not out, 11.
Total: 17.5 overs, 164.

YORKSHIRE: Eleventh Innings
A. R. Butcher, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. C. Clarke, l-b-w, b van der Bilt
1. D. V. Knight, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. J. W. Radley, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. D. J. Radford, c Bowler, b
M. Richards, c Gould, b Ed-
wards, 1. P. J. Pocock, not out, 11.
Total: 17.5 overs, 164.

YORKSHIRE: Twelfth Innings
A. R. Butcher, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. C. Clarke, l-b-w, b van der Bilt
1. D. V. Knight, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. J. W. Radley, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. D. J. Radford, c Bowler, b
M. Richards, c Gould, b Ed-
wards, 1. P. J. Pocock, not out, 11.
Total: 17.5 overs, 164.

YORKSHIRE: Thirteenth Innings
A. R. Butcher, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. C. Clarke, l-b-w, b van der Bilt
1. D. V. Knight, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. J. W. Radley, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. D. J. Radford, c Bowler, b
M. Richards, c Gould, b Ed-
wards, 1. P. J. Pocock, not out, 11.
Total: 17.5 overs, 164.

YORKSHIRE: Fourteenth Innings
A. R. Butcher, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. C. Clarke, l-b-w, b van der Bilt
1. D. V. Knight, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. J. W. Radley, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. D. J. Radford, c Bowler, b
M. Richards, c Gould, b Ed-
wards, 1. P. J. Pocock, not out, 11.
Total: 17.5 overs, 164.

YORKSHIRE: Fifteenth Innings
A. R. Butcher, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. C. Clarke, l-b-w, b van der Bilt
1. D. V. Knight, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. J. W. Radley, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. D. J. Radford, c Bowler, b
M. Richards, c Gould, b Ed-
wards, 1. P. J. Pocock, not out, 11.
Total: 17.5 overs, 164.

YORKSHIRE: Sixteenth Innings
A. R. Butcher, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. C. Clarke, l-b-w, b van der Bilt
1. D. V. Knight, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. J. W. Radley, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. D. J. Radford, c Bowler, b
M. Richards, c Gould, b Ed-
wards, 1. P. J. Pocock, not out, 11.
Total: 17.5 overs, 164.

YORKSHIRE: Seventeenth Innings
A. R. Butcher, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. C. Clarke, l-b-w, b van der Bilt
1. D. V. Knight, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. J. W. Radley, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. D. J. Radford, c Bowler, b
M. Richards, c Gould, b Ed-
wards, 1. P. J. Pocock, not out, 11.
Total: 17.5 overs, 164.

YORKSHIRE: Eighteenth Innings
A. R. Butcher, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. C. Clarke, l-b-w, b van der Bilt
1. D. V. Knight, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. J. W. Radley, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. D. J. Radford, c Bowler, b
M. Richards, c Gould, b Ed-
wards, 1. P. J. Pocock, not out, 11.
Total: 17.5 overs, 164.

YORKSHIRE: Nineteenth Innings
A. R. Butcher, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. C. Clarke, l-b-w, b van der Bilt
1. D. V. Knight, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. J. W. Radley, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. D. J. Radford, c Bowler, b
M. Richards, c Gould, b Ed-
wards, 1. P. J. Pocock, not out, 11.
Total: 17.5 overs, 164.

YORKSHIRE: Twentieth Innings
A. R. Butcher, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. C. Clarke, l-b-w, b van der Bilt
1. D. V. Knight, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. J. W. Radley, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. D. J. Radford, c Bowler, b
M. Richards, c Gould, b Ed-
wards, 1. P. J. Pocock, not out, 11.
Total: 17.5 overs, 164.

YORKSHIRE: Twenty-first Innings
A. R. Butcher, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. C. Clarke, l-b-w, b van der Bilt
1. D. V. Knight, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. J. W. Radley, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. D. J. Radford, c Bowler, b
M. Richards, c Gould, b Ed-
wards, 1. P. J. Pocock, not out, 11.
Total: 17.5 overs, 164.

YORKSHIRE: Twenty-second Innings
A. R. Butcher, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. C. Clarke, l-b-w, b van der Bilt
1. D. V. Knight, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. J. W. Radley, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. D. J. Radford, c Bowler, b
M. Richards, c Gould, b Ed-
wards, 1. P. J. Pocock, not out, 11.
Total: 17.5 overs, 164.

YORKSHIRE: Twenty-third Innings
A. R. Butcher, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. C. Clarke, l-b-w, b van der Bilt
1. D. V. Knight, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. J. W. Radley, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. D. J. Radford, c Bowler, b
M. Richards, c Gould, b Ed-
wards, 1. P. J. Pocock, not out, 11.
Total: 17.5 overs, 164.

YORKSHIRE: Twenty-fourth Innings
A. R. Butcher, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. C. Clarke, l-b-w, b van der Bilt
1. D. V. Knight, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. J. W. Radley, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. D. J. Radford, c Bowler, b
M. Richards, c Gould, b Ed-
wards, 1. P. J. Pocock, not out, 11.
Total: 17.5 overs, 164.

YORKSHIRE: Twenty-fifth Innings
A. R. Butcher, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. C. Clarke, l-b-w, b van der Bilt
1. D. V. Knight, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. J. W. Radley, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. D. J. Radford, c Bowler, b
M. Richards, c Gould, b Ed-
wards, 1. P. J. Pocock, not out, 11.
Total: 17.5 overs, 164.

YORKSHIRE: Twenty-sixth Innings
A. R. Butcher, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. C. Clarke, l-b-w, b van der Bilt
1. D. V. Knight, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. J. W. Radley, c Gould, b Merr-
y, 1. D. J. Radford, c Bowler, b
M. Richards, c Gould, b Ed-
wards, 1. P. J. Pocock, not out, 11.
Total: 17.5 overs, 164.

SPORT

Real tennis

Toates plays to a length to earn place in last four

By Kay McElvane

BARRY Toates, an Englishman who moved to Australia and is now professional in Boston Massachusetts, upsets the overseas challenge in the world invitation basketball tournament, sponsored by Unilever, at Seacourt, Hayling Island. He beat Alan Lovell, one of the two remaining amateurs yesterday and now meets Christopher Ronaldson in one today's semi-final round matches. Toates beat Angus, the last remaining amateur, his old rival, David Willis in the other.

With the ball spinning through the ropes the court was desperately hot and stuffy. Undoubtedly this affected the players and there was an absence of sparkle about both singles matches: Toates beat Lovell off the hook several times in their first two sets, which last two hours. Ronaldson was

surprisingly erratic, but had to give consideration difficult to maintain against Norwood Cripps who, after losing the first set easily, looked as if he might make a real fight of it.

Toates beat Lovell, 6-5, 6-5, 6-4, almost entirely on his ability to keep a good length on the floor. He laid the shorter chases, moved the ball rhythmically from corner to corner and when he was more capable of giving them than Lovell, he did tend to be caught on important points.

At 5-4 in the first set Toates had his first set point and played a loose stroke. On his second Lovell hit a backhand, lay under the drop and won a winner all the while Lovell saved a third set point with a nick and made it 5-5 with another, but never looked like taking the lead. The year end of the second set was similar, but losing two set points (Lovell saved one with a grille) and needing two more at 5-5 before winning it.

Ronaldson beat Cripps by 6-1, 5-7, 6-3, 6-3 and at 3-3 in the sixth game of the third set, a game in which Ronaldson netted four successive strokes, there was every indication of a stern fight. Cripps, having won the second set on merit, was impressive. All the time he could not keep it up, however. Ronaldson managed to tighten his own game and, apart from one spell of five errors early in the fourth set, was never again in much danger.

THIRD ROUND: B. A. Toates (6-4, 6-3, 6-3); C. J. Ronaldson (Brampton, Ont., 6-1, 6-3, 6-2).

Athletics

Ludmila Kondratyeva, better known over 200 metres, has won the 100 metres in a world record of 10.67 sec in Leningrad, the Soviet news agency Tass said.

Miss Kondratyeva clipped on hundredths of a second of the previous best, 10.68 sec, recorded by Marlies Gohr, of East Germany, in Dresden three years ago. Miss Gohr, strongly tipped to win a gold medal at the Moscow Olympics, has a best time of 10.98 sec this season and had now beaten the world record which inside the 11sec mark. Miss Kondratyeva finished fifth best among leading sprinters last year with 11.15sec.

Miss Kondratyeva, daughter of a miner, is better known for her achievements over 200 metres. She won the European 200 metres title in Prague in 1978 and also triumphed over the distance at the European Cup meeting in Turin last year. She won both sprints at the Moscow Spartakiad last year.

Natalia Kachinova's women's pentathlon record of 4,880 points, set on May 21, 1978, will be recognized as a world record when learned at the Soviet Athletics Federation today. She also holds the official world record; 41 points, set in 1977.

Her performances in the USSR have been frequently disqualifications for 18 months from competition because of doping, were not timed with electric chronometers, which are now required by the International Athletics Federation. Her times in the 100 metres, 11.02 sec, and 200 metres (20m14.1sec) were taken with manual stopwatches—Reuter and Agence-France Presse. Coe prepares: Sebastian Coe, Britain's triple world record holder, continues his Olympic preparation on his home track at Loughborough 11 months to the day since his first world record performance. It was in Oslo on July 5, 1979, that Coe ran 800 metres in 1min 42.33sec, and if conditions are right he could go somewhere near this time over the same distance today. Geoff Coe is expected to make an attempt on his own British record in the shot, if conditions are suitable.

MARISON (Yugoslavia): Women's 93-31.

Golf

Open attracts nearly 1,000

Over 100 more golfers than last year have entered the 1980 Open championship at Muirfield in July. The championship committee of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club, St Andrews, announced the entry. The total Open entry is 994 compared with 685 at Lytham last year.

There will be 565 taking part in the regional qualifying rounds, of whom 91 will join the 353 exemptions, making a total of 444 who will take part in the final qualifying round at Muirfield and St Andrews. New in the Open championship itself, there will be a total field of 151.

How Walker followed in Bruce's footsteps and became the hero of Scotland

By Iain McKenzie

Eddie Haggard, the Arsenal full back, wearing an England shirt for the afternoon, had fouled a Scottish player in the penalty area. It was the last minute of the game and the score was England 1, Scotland 0. The unenviable situation for the penalty taker had made worse by two facts: the British needed a point; the British champion, and the wind was gusting the ball all over the place.

The youngster, who stepped up to the spot was Tommy Walker, inside right for Heart of Midlothian and wearing the dark blue jersey for the fifth time. He was 20. He put the ball on the penalty spot. It blew off. He replaced it, and it was blown off again.

Some Scots are noted for trying again. For a third time Walker patiently put the ball back where it should be, stepped back, and hit it hard and low into the corner of the net. The wind was saved of the title won. The year was 1936, and the legend of Tommy Walker was established.

Earlier this month Mr Walker reached his sixty-fifth birthday. He has announced his retirement from his work with spastic children, and from the vice-chairmanship of Heart of Midlothian. From now on his life will centre around his bungalow in a suburban street in Edinburgh, and his family.

Life has not always been peaceful for the man who was once the unwriting cause of a threat to burn down the stand at Tynecastle park, where Hearts play. He was born in a mining town, never saw a garden, the son of a labourer and one of 10 children. That he had great talent with a ball at either left school, and as Tynecastle was the only club in the family that would have him, he signed with them.

A highlight of these years was the international against Wales, at Tynecastle. Scotland won 3-2 in 1939 and Walker delighted in his first cap. He scored two goals, one with each foot, and was the man of the match. The end of the second set was similar, but losing two set points (Lovell saved one with a grille) and needing two more at 5-5 before winning it.

At 5-4 in the first set Toates had his first set point and played a loose stroke. On his second Lovell hit a backhand, lay under the drop and won a winner all the while Lovell saved a third set point with a nick and made it 5-5 with another, but never looked like taking the lead. The year end of the second set was similar, but losing two set points (Lovell saved one with a grille) and needing two more at 5-5 before winning it.

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Cripps, having won the second set on merit, was impressive. All the time he could not keep it up, however. Ronaldson managed to tighten his own game and, apart from one spell of five errors early in the fourth set, was never again in much danger.

THIRD ROUND: B. A. Toates (6-1, 5-7, 6-3, 6-3); C. J. Ronaldson (Brampton, Ont., 6-1, 6-3, 6-2).

Fishing

Anglers in a spin as fly wheel turns full circle

By Conrad Voss Bask

TROUT fisherman may be forgotten this year especially, if they are content about the virtue of the flies they have been being recommended to them in books, in angling journals, even in television programmes.

The extraction of something new is indispensable especially to the dry fly fisherman who is always on the look out for the near-infallible artificial fly. The gullible limb of the winged insect that will deceive even the most cunning and educated of fish and bring him to the net. So keen is the quest that any pattern said to be new or better than any others is sure to be copied by others.

Indeed, one sometimes

begins to wonder whether trout

are not a little more stupid than we think.

Such oddities as

the "fancy fly" are

undeniable.

However, in due course for

one reason or another these

variants come to be rejected

out of fashion, are removed from

the box and fall into oblivion,

to be rediscovered by a later

generation of fly dressers exper-

imenting with new ways of creat-

ing a primitive style of dress-

ing. It was first known to have

been used by the Greeks, around

200 AD, and it survived in

England until about the 14th or 15th

centuries, when it disappeared for

centuries.

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out of fashion, are removed from

the box and fall into oblivion,

to be rediscovered by a later

generation of fly dressers exper-

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ing a primitive

Ronald Butt

The two faces of Labour that make peace impossible

I have a great deal of sympathy with Mr Benn when he asks, as he did on television this Monday, why the Labour Party should have one policy in opposition and another in power. And let nobody say that Mr Benn has got his facts wrong, for we have the testimony of none other than Mr Callaghan that, for all intents and purposes, Mr Benn has his facts right.

"Once they (opposition) have got power, then, of course, they transform themselves," Mr Callaghan has observed blandly. The only essential difference between Mr Benn and Mr Callaghan is that Mr Benn thinks (or purports to think) that this state of affairs is bad, while Mr Callaghan considers it quite acceptable.

If the interests of parliamentary democracy are the criterion against which the matter is to be decided, I have no doubt that Mr Callaghan is quite wrong. Of course, we all understand that governments cannot always do to the letter everything that they have promised in the enthusiasm of opposition. Intentions have to be interpreted in the light of the facts of political life that they discover when they take office.

In general, however, what an opposition proposes to do in opposition it should perform in government. The penalty for defaulting is public cynicism about the rectitude of democratic politics, and public cynicism on this score has been growing fast.

You may say, however, that everything depends on the final manifesto with which a party goes to the country, rather than on what it says more generally in opposition, and that this is what Mr Callaghan and Mr Benn are really debating. Mr Callaghan wants the last word over the manifesto to remain with the leader and the shadow Cabinet for the purposes of election-winning and managing a mixed economy, which the NEC majority basically rejects.

But you (and again I will say, it is only right that the final policy of a party should be made by the MPs and shadow ministers) who have been elected as representatives, not mandated delegates by the people. Furthermore, most of us take it as obvious that, if the Labour Party had gone to the country on a neurasthenic, unilateralist, socialist single economy ticket (as the conference would like) it would probably never have been elected. So, of course, it is tempting to assume that it is only sensible that there should be compromise between left and right to produce a consensus for which the electorate can, from time to time, vote.

In reality, however, that depends on how genuine the compromise is, and on how strong and destructive the tensions within the party remain. Of course, it is right that elected MPs should have the last word, but it is not a healthy party in which the majority of the active workers, encouraged by the dominant faction of the NEC, pour scorn and almost



Mr Wedgwood Benn and Mr Roy Jenkins: the demagogue and the catalyst.



parliamentary democracy, it is an unhealthy state of affairs in which a political party has an active policy-making conference

(it doesn't arise in the Conservative Party, where there is no pretence that a conference of party members has any right to saddle its leaders with specific policies) and then has specific policy-making overridden by the leader and the shadow Cabinet for the purposes of election-winning and managing a mixed economy, which the NEC majority basically rejects.

Everything about the Labour Party now suggests that if a compromise is again patched up, it will seem even more condescending and unsatisfactory than in the past—unless it is a virtual surrender to the left, which is the only way in which a lasting peace and may, be bought. And this will be no good for parliamentary government.

If, therefore, we accept as our premise the observation by Mr Benn with which I began, it must follow that (except on a new left-wing synthesis) a constructive Labour Party at peace with itself, and based on the present ingredients, is impossible. It is this that now gives force to the expectation that Mr Roy Jenkins, when he has finished at Brussels, will take the initiative to form a new centre party so much as new social democratic party.

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PRIMARY DOUBTS

final contests along the primary trail have decided a paradox for the Democrats. They have confirmed President Carter is most likely to get the party's nomination, but they have also raised his vulnerability as a candidate. He now has more enough delegates committed to him at the New York convention in August. But it is a severe setback for him to five of these last eight primaries, including those in important states as Arizona and New Jersey.

The effect is serious for Mr Carter in both psychological and practical terms. These states have at the very least ended the process whereby the party united behind the runner. Such a closing of might have been expected in time, especially when the runner is the incumbent. Indeed, that is what is happening on the Republican side with Mr Reagan in the position of receiving the support from his challengers. But Senator Kennedy, naturally buoyed by his latest victories, is using his determination to win his struggle for the Democratic nomination right up to the convention itself.

him to be able to block after there he would have to change in the rules to release from their command those delegates pledged to a particular candidate. Even if a change were to be about, and if Mr Carter then to be blocked, it is likely that Mr Kennedy would be in such circumstances to be nominated for himself. more probable that the

impact of the Anderson candidacy is, indeed, one of the

E CHURCHES AND SEXUAL MORALITY

taken a long time for the Church's report on morality to make its appearance. The working party set up four years ago, and its first report referred back last year by the Methodist Conference. A report on homosexuality for the Anglican Church had an even long and perplexed gestation: worked in 1974, the report was unpublished for a year, and appeared last October an appendix of comments reservations from the Church's Board of Social Responsibility. Both reports are still subject of keen controversy in their Churches. The Catholic Church in England and Wales issued pastoral on homosexuality last year a lack of overt dissension Churches less hierarchical structure may envy; but this is to attempt to accommodate different attitudes to object within the doctrinal traditions prescribed by the an.

three documents accept some people have an unalterable homosexual orientation, either inborn or acquired, is not morally blameworthy in itself. All three are unwilling to dismiss love in which sexual attraction plays a altogether worthless,

Academic research aims

Professor Royden Harrison (May 23) was spared ill-informed criticism for his report on equal opportunities for the natural scientists, which was to be heard challenging government, talking on equal to the natural scientists, writing the best work, which is done in the social sciences and defending the claims of the next generation. If his responsibilities require him to insist on "getting value for money" but prevent him from the insidious and growing influence of the values of the sooner he relinquishes the better.

the best of my knowledge the man of the Social Science Council has not drawn attention to the fact that we have everything which has staked everything on the validity particular economic theory diminishing research opportunities for economists. Nor has he noted that the United Kingdom has the worst record in Western Europe when it comes to every of government-aided research development with the solitary exception of what is called "science".

in not to be suspected of irony remark that some of my best friends are scientists, positivists, quantifiers. But these admirers do not always understand other subjects and in their innocence they are apt to be the "front men" of the movement. As the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge has said out (report, May 27), in the humanities is likely to be more demanding and to call for originality, independence and than one in the natural sciences.

Mr Posner is affirming that we have more institutions in postgraduate students come and where they can work in of interrelated and concentrated research they can find them among the subjects without going to the subjects covered by the

For example at this centre, is entirely devoted to postgraduate work, we have tried to away from miscellany and to expand what my predecessor, Thompson, called an "artistic research culture". All this and the "Independent" were the product of collective endeavour in a community and yet

party would then look for a compromise candidate to reunite the warring factions. The natural choice for that role would be Vice-President Walter Mondale.

As Mr Carter's prospective running mate, there is nothing that Mr Mondale can do in the meantime to further his chance of the nomination. Any sign of disloyalty to Mr Carter now would destroy Mr Mondale's claim to be the compromise choice under any eventuality. In any case, it is much more likely that Mr Carter will be re-nominated with Mr Mondale once again as the Vice-Presidential candidate. But it is a measure of the lack of confidence in Mr Carter that his Vice-President should now appear to be better equipped to mobilize the concerted efforts of all Democrats, even if he is not expected to have the chance of doing so.

The principal beneficiary from this confusion in the Democratic ranks must be Mr Reagan. The Republican convention in Detroit in July will be an environment that is bound to present the candidate in a more flattering light. He is now able to concentrate his attention on the Presidential election itself without having to worry about warding off challenges from within his own party. And he would appear to have a much better chance of winning the votes of all Republicans than Mr Carter does of securing the support of all Democrats. A significant number of those now backing Mr Kennedy are saying that if Mr Carter is the Democratic nominee they will vote for Mr Anderson, the independent candidate.

The impact of the Anderson candidacy is, indeed, one of the

foreseen.

Greece, Turkey and Nato

From Mr Selim Ergin

Sir, In your leading article on May 30, you state that other members of Nato have pledged thousands of millions of dollars in a variety of multilateral loans to refloat the Turkish economy. Then you also add: "The least that Turkey now owes us . . . is to facilitate the re-integration of Greece into Nato".

Although I don't have any idea what you wanted to mean by using the pronoun "us", this expression seems to regard a foreign country as a baron. On the other hand the deduction of your reasoning is quite irrelevant.

In international economic relations, loans are usually means of marketing and increasing exports. I also cannot think of anyone giving up the interest rates of these loans. Another point to be remembered is that a very considerable amount of loans in communist countries, such as Poland and Romania, have been pledged by the member countries of Nato.

If the majority of Greek electors bring Mr Papandreu's and-Nato Pasok Party to power, it is their business and domestic affairs which everyone should only respect and accept as a result of free democratic procedure.

When it comes to Turkey, it will be generally admitted that she has always been a loyal member of Nato alliance and the free world of democracy. She will also stay one, whatever party comes to power in the future, even when the results some attitudes of her allies.

Religious doctrines, like laws, have a normative influence upon society over and above their direct effects on those who are obliged to comply with them. So long as there is reason to suppose that people with a choice are more likely to find happiness in marriage than in other kinds of sexual relationship, it is desirable that custom should express some attitudes of this kind. In the formation of public attitudes of this kind, the influence of the Churches extends far beyond their immediate membership.

Decent anonymity

From Canon R. Robson

Sir, Alfred Friendly's article in The Times (May 30) alleges that the English are very reluctant to reveal their personal names to strangers. I would suggest that the reluctance is a vestigial symptom of a primitive fear of giving a real advantage to a potential enemy.

The name used to be regarded as the person himself, and could be invoked, cursed, or blessed. So the sudden demand for one's personal name still arouses strange feelings in some people of a kind of unease.

Names and changes of name are given great significance in ancient literature.

Yours faithfully,

R. ROBSON,
2 Oakley Court,
Broomhall Road,
Sheffield.

May 29.

Legal curbs on picketing

From Mr Richard Needham, MP for Chippingham (Conservative)

Sir, Michael Shaw's letter (June 3) needs clarification. If I have a contract with a firm that is involved in a trade dispute, I can only be involved in the following instances:

The firm in dispute is not fully shut down. If it is shut down then involving me cannot further the dispute. If it is only partly shut down, the workers involved will have to persuade my workers to join them, when others of their colleagues are refusing to do so. Not a very likely occurrence.

Secondly, they will only be allowed to involve my workers in as far as their firm has a contract with me. Therefore they will find it extremely difficult to stop me undertaking orders for my other customers. It is true that if they are able to stop me producing for the firm in dispute, they will affect my suppliers, i.e. "C" in Mr Campbell's letter of May 27. But as the firm will already be partially crippled by industrial action, they will not be ordering off me in the same quantities as before.

Surely clause 16, which effectively limits action to those most closely involved in a dispute, is worth testing. The alternative is simply to outlaw all secondary action and that will unite the whole trade union movement in a concerted effort to make sure that the Employment Bill goes the same way as the Industrial Relations Act of 1971.

Yours faithfully,

DAVID JOHN WESTON,
17 Cisbourn Road,
Worthing,
Sussex,
May 31.

Value of verbal skills

From Professor M. J. French

Sir, There is much sense in the passionate letter from the Principal of the Reid Kerr College (Creative basis for vocational training, May 23). Education as a whole neglects visual thinking and the visual thinker, even though Einstein told us he was one.

Without accepting some of the Principal's views about evolution and hereditary insights, it is reasonable to suppose that when man was a hunter, it was his creative visual imagination which planned the hunt and his verbal skills which enabled him to concert his actions with those of his fellows. It is easy to understand how verbal skills have acquired such an unwarranted ascendancy, but the conclusion should surely be that a better balance for everyone is needed, rather than different styles of education for different people.

As an example of the pitfalls of a lack of education in visual thinking, only a simple quantitative appreciation of spaces and areas among those responsible would have sufficed for them to see that high rise flats do not save much space and are both wasteful of structure and unsightly logically to families.

Our present educational system provides many elements of visual thinking, in crafts, in drawing, especially as it is used by engineers and architects, as a tool for thinking, in geometry and mechanics, in physical education and in science. But we need to recognise that the scales

are still weighted too far in favour of verbal skills, and that the emphasis should be changed.

The Principal sees a change of educational orientation as a necessary condition if our decline as a "great working, skilful, innovative, creating nation" is to be arrested and that it is easy to agree. But in addition he sees great social benefits from such a change and perhaps he is right about that too.

Yours faithfully,

MICHAEL FRENCH,
Department of Engineering,
University of Lancaster,
Bailliegate,
Lancaster,
May 29.

TV portrayals of Germans

From Mr David Weston

Sir, I accept that television programmes taking the Second World War as their theme are nothing if not simplistic in their stereotyped portrayal of Germans, but interference with programming would be inexcusable, and interference is always what is implicitly advocated when phrases such as "the time has surely come to consider most seriously the effect . . ." are used

I fear that Dr Peter Janke and his fellow correspondents underestimate the intelligence of television viewers; the public do not generally believe that the Germans are our "enemies" any more than they believe that all Americans wear spurs or that policemen sleep with their helmets on.

Television producers consider only what is pertinent to programme making (with the exception of one recent instance, perhaps), taking into account public tastes, and rightly so; that they are free to indulge in bad taste, bad manners, and superficiality is a good

thing.

We may disagree, but as long as such programmes continue to be watched, they will continue to be made. Have Mr Janke and friends considered whether it would be entirely to our benefit were their protest to succeed?

Yours faithfully,

RICHARD NEEDHAM,
House of Commons,
June 3.

Iranian Embassy
siege tactics

From Mr William Featherby

Sir, Surely Claud Morris (June 3) misses the point. He is right in saying that it is regretable that the siege of the Iranian Embassy should have ended in bloodshed, but he is wrong in implying that the authorities, particularly the police, should have taken all the initiative in finding a peaceful solution. The siege was an act of terrorism in no way invited by the authorities. The moral blame was entirely the gunners' for bringing it about in the first place, and finally for provoking its violent end.

The aim of the authorities is two-fold: firstly, they must seek to prevent such acts of terrorism happening and secondly, if they occur, they must bring them to a conclusion which is consistent with the western governments' desire to deter such acts in the future, with of course, minimum injury and damage. The inevitable corollary of this must be to offer terrorists however noble their cause may be, the maximum possible opportunity for publicity as a result of their terrorism. Terrorism thrives on the publicity it receives; to cut off publicity would be to render such terrorism anaemic. To provide gunmen with full page advertisements in the international press proclaiming their particular grievances is to hand them the success they want, to incite more terrorism and to put yet more lives and property at extreme risk.

In this sense, therefore, I cannot agree with Mr Morris. He sees publicity and violence as alternatives. Terrorists do not, and it is only by the authorities being prepared to use force against terrorism that ultimately their kind of violence will be reduced.

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM FEATHERBY,
12 King's Bench Walk,
Temple, EC4.

June 3.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A testing time for monetarism

From Professor I. L. Petrow

Sir, Professor Hayek (May 31) defends the monetarist argument against the charge (Mr Godley, May 24) that prices lately have been increasing faster than the money supply by pointing to the inference "an inflation of itself" that when inflation accelerates, prices always rise faster than the quantity of money.

Professor Hayek is of course right about inflation in general. At a certain stage, money becomes the parcel in the parlour game: who ever holds it longest runs the greatest risk. But I do not believe that Professor Hayek can be right about contemporary United Kingdom events. All the evidence suggests that in recent years increases in the money supply have followed wage increases. They have not been the immediate cause of wage increases.

For some years now industry has relied mainly upon newly created money from banks to pay the annual round of wage increases. With ever increasing pay demands cash flow is never sufficient to meet the needs of employers. Prices are put up as wage costs go up but by the time the extra revenue comes to hand yet another wage rise is on the table and still more money must be printed by the banks. Wage increases come in increases in the money supply.

The evidence for this is clear from the Blue Book, *National Income and Expenditure*. Between 1972 and 1978, industrial and commercial companies increased their bank borrowing by £20,000m. If individuals were as Professor Hayek suggests, getting rid of their money as quickly as possible before it loses value, why is it that between 1972 and 1978 private persons in the United Kingdom actually increased their bank deposits and cash by £16,000?

If monetarism means believing that historically and over the long run the money stock keeps pace with prices, so that both are part of an "engine" which cannot function if either phenomenon is halted, then no doubt monetarists are right. But this is a vastly different proposition from that canvassed by Milton Friedman.

There can be little doubt that if wages continue to increase with no more money printed, industry will be bound to spend 100 per cent of its retained profits (if any) to pay wage increases instead of the 50 per cent it currently uses for this purpose. And when that comes to an end there will be a large scale reduction in output followed by dismissals and bankruptcies or takeovers by foreign investors who have cash enough to buy our capital at bargain prices.

At the same time there is little doubt that in 50 years' time when we have recovered our sanity the whole episode will appear as a temporary hiccup in the 100-year statistical series on which Professor Friedman and others base their present simplistic beliefs. Prices and the money stock will have moved together, almost.

The solution is to stop the pay rises now. It is employers who must pay awards, it is they who have to stop making them. Currently they are galloping to their own destruction as by now their empty bills must be signalling. Yours faithfully,

J. P. FEARCE,
Department of Economics,
The University,
Southampton,
Hampshire.

June 2.

Attack on Mind official

From Lady Bingley

Sir, As chairman of Mind I am

writing to express our collective dismay about the attacks which have been made on us and some members of our staff, past and present, in Parliament and in your columns.

I have been associated with Mind since 1964 and I have had an opportunity to be involved in the whole range of its work. Moreover, in my capacity as a social worker in a small London hospital I realize only too well the problems and difficulties of people who are

involved in a whole range of issues in which Mind is involved. Also, it is sad to see a letter from Professor Hill (May 27) who appears to be unaware of Mind's contribution to the field of mental health. The provision of community services, the training of staff, the rights of patients, public attitudes conditions in mental hospitals are but a few of the elements in the practice of concern for those identified with the care and the cause of mentally ill and mentally handicapped people.

It has long been voiced, and apparently accepted by everyone, that the mental health services need more energy, money, vision and change; Mind upholds this view. It has endeavoured to inspire, alter and provide facilities both practical and educational, to keep in the public eye the plight of people suffering from mental disorders, some of whose

powers of articulation are, alas, often severely diminished.

We are proud of our achievements and grateful for the support we receive from Government and a wide cross-section of the community and we were particularly appreciative of Sir George Young's recent warm tribute. The policy of Mind is decided upon by its council of management which includes amongst its members psychiatrists, social workers, psychiatric nurses and academics.

The issue upon which Mr Scrivenor chose to attack Mind (Parliamentary Report, May 15), especially in the person of its chairman, Tony Smyth, was that of Broadmoor which is, in fact, only one of a whole range of issues in which Mind is involved. Also, it is sad to see a letter from Professor Hill (May 27) who appears to be unaware of Mind's contribution by an MP's immoderate and false accusations against our director (article, May 21) was very welcome and perhaps deserved some response from parliamentarians.

It only needs to be added that in such a complex and neglected area of need, controversy is an inevitable consequence of Mind's effectiveness. Yours faithfully,

JULIET M. BINGLEY,
Chairwoman,
Mind (National Association for Mental Health),
22 Harley Street, W1.

May 30.

The PLO and Israel

From Mr B. Greenman

Sir, In today's leader (June 2) on page 17 of The Times, you appear to support the new initiative of the European Community which would point to the creation of a Palestinian entity, perhaps an independent state, in the parts of pre-1948 Palestine which Israel occupied in 1967 and from which, in a peace agreement based on Resolution 242, the should withdraw.

and more concern is being expressed: the need to protect our environment, is enough being done to prevent man destroying himself? This report, shed on World Environment Day, at some of the issues and conflicts the launching of the World Conservation Strategy

SURVIVAL



Montage: Trevor Sutcliffe

David Attenborough says man must curb his numbers

The alternative: conservation or disaster

lization that the world was in grave danger was widespread 30 years ago. People had it in mind that there were mistakes.

The seventeenth century, for example, the灭绝的 dodo, living island of Mauritius, clubbed into extinction by sailors in search of rare birds.

In the eighteenth century, the hunters on the African veld had had the quagga, a half-striped zebra, done so with such eventual success that everyone's surprise, there was no more left. In the passenger list was one so that a trapper had as many as them in a week, easily hunted and terminated.

Such losses were significant only to sentimentalists, in the 1950s, it was discovered that one or two, but human species of animals were in imminent danger of disappearing in this way. They urged that such must be done.

They argued that species once exterminated were gone for ever, though unknown members of that community that had us criminally also endangered. So conservationists directed their efforts more and more towards creating reserves in the wild; and as their understanding of each environment grew, they discovered that the area needed to maintain a particular ecosystem was larger and larger.

But now the movement began to face powerful opposition. Reserving large areas of land for the benefit of nature, Peter Scott said, became essential for animals to people. The conservationists argued that ever, still survived, should not be around the world. drained if they were the centre of Bedford in last known site of rare brought them to plants; that forests should and established a not be felled and covered 16 in his park with concrete if they pro-

and started to vital essential refuges for in. In the United States, that airports about the same should not be built on estuaries that were vital staging posts for migratory

waterfowl. So conservation came to be seen as the enemy of development — as pro-animal and therefore anti-man. The battle was joined. Support for conservation grew steadily as the plight of animals and plants was increasingly recognized. But its strength

were brought to the in the face of the huge forces demanding development. There they were puny, and the

cared for with such skill that soon they were breeding. Today they are a common sight in zoos throughout the world.

Other successes followed. The white rhinoceros from southern Africa, the beautiful oryx from the deserts of Arabia, are now likely to continue to exist because captive breeding herds have been established.

Some zoos have devoted themselves almost entirely to caring for endangered creatures in this way. Gerald Durrell's Wildlife Trust in Jersey has some 90 species of rare mammals, birds and reptiles, and nearly two thirds of them are now reproducing in sufficient numbers for their offspring to be sent elsewhere.

But even the people responsible for such successes were last-ditch solutions which dealt with only a part of the problem. An endangered animal is, after all, only one element in a complex and interdependent community of animals and plants. Saving it, but allowing its home to disappear, may be tantamount to dooming it to a captive life in perpetuity.

Furthermore, there could be other equally valuable species of that community that are also endangered. So conservationists directed their efforts more and more towards creating reserves in the wild; and as their understanding of each environment grew, they discovered that the area needed to maintain a particular ecosystem was larger and larger.

But now the movement began to face powerful opposition. Reserving large areas of land for the benefit of nature, Peter Scott said, became essential for animals to people. The conservationists argued that ever, still survived, should not be around the world. drained if they were the centre of Bedford in last known site of rare brought them to plants; that forests should and established a not be felled and covered 16 in his park with concrete if they pro-

and started to vital essential refuges for in. In the United States, that airports about the same should not be built on estuaries that were vital staging posts for migratory

waterfowl. So conservation came to be seen as the enemy of development — as pro-animal and therefore anti-man. The battle was joined. Support for conservation grew steadily as the plight of animals and plants was increasingly recognized. But its strength

were brought to the in the face of the huge forces demanding development. There they were puny, and the

ing poisoned. Man's technological powers are now so great that the problems he creates have worldwide effects. Now they can be dealt with only by concerted international action.

The World Conservation Strategy, launched last March, is a response to this grave situation. It is important not only because it takes a global view, but because it makes plain that the belief that conservation and development are wholly mistaken.

It demonstrates, with irrefutable logic, that the world can sustain its rapidly increasing population of human beings only if its natural resources are carefully protected. Development can proceed only if we conserve. If we fail to husband our resources on an ecologically sensible lines, then development will become impossible. So conservation is no longer solely a moral imperative. It is an essential condition of survival.

Ponds, since they produced no crop, were filled in. On the coasts, giant tankers, the largest ships ever built by man, founded and smothered thousands of sea birds in oil.

In the tropics, Third World countries in need of foreign earnings abandoned the carefully worked-out fishing regimes which allowed for planned regeneration, and cut down trees wholesale, leaving deadwood and leaving degradation in their place. In the seas, men everywhere continued to fish as intensively as they knew how, and refused to draw any conclusions from the fact that although their fishing techniques were increasingly efficient, their catches were producing fewer and smaller

The short-sighted profit-making way in which we are labouring to bring about our own destruction can be seen all around us, but nowhere more vividly than in the rapid conversion of once unbroken land in the tropics. These jungles are the greatest treasury of biological diversity in the world.

The full variety of the life they contain is still unknown to us. From them we have already drawn all kinds of riches. Their plants have provided drugs, raw materials such as rubber, and a great variety of fruit and other foods. It would be absurd to suppose that we have already discovered everything in them that could be useful to us.

Even apart from their own intrinsic value, they are crucial elements in the natural cycles of the earth. They enrich the atmosphere with the oxygen they produce as a by-product of their growth. They act as sponges, soaking up the torrential tropical rains, and releasing the water steadily and continuously through the rivers that flow from them.

Cutting them down can bring disaster within a few years. The biological communities they contain are destroyed, and may well be lost forever.

The rains they once absorbed now fall on naked land and run off immediately, and since the soil is no longer held by a mesh of roots, they carry it with them. So the land is stripped of its fertile covering and becomes a waste of ravines and scrub.

During the wet season, the rivers turn into raging turbulent floods. During the dry, they disappear entirely. And the lowlands below them, which once were watered throughout the year, become alternate swamps and deserts.

Huge hydro-electric dams built at vast expense across the river further down its course and designed to provide power for decades, fill up with silt and become useless within a few years. And yet, although all these consequences are well known and easily seen, man are still cutting down the rain forests swiftly that if they continue to do so at the same rate, none will exist anywhere at the end of this century, except perhaps for a small patch in the basin of the Amazon.

Similar stories of human exploitation can be told about seas and lakes, woodlands and moorlands all over the world. Today it is believed that at least a thousand species of animals and plants are on the verge of disappearing for ever.

We now realize that the endangered creatures which first aroused our concern a quarter of a century ago were merely the alarm signals of comprehensive catastrophe. If mankind is to survive, he has to protect the fertility of the earth. If he does not, if he continues to destroy the natural world from which he sprang and which has sustained him so far, then he will face mass starvation within the next few generations.

Only by cooperating internationally along the lines described by the World Conservation Strategy can that disaster be averted.

Yet even this will not alone save him in the long term. The world is of finite size. Its resources are not unlimited. Mankind is already making a demand upon them many times greater than any other species has ever done.

Yet he continues to allow his numbers to increase at an ever accelerating speed. If that increase continues, the world's resources, no matter how carefully they are cherished, will ultimately be insufficient to sustain him.

Some time, in some way, he must learn to curb his numbers. If he does not, then those natural processes that still lie beyond his control will do it for him.

The World Conservation Strategy represents several firsts in nature conservation.

It is the first time that governments, non-governmental organizations and experts throughout the world have been involved in preparing a global conservation document.

It is the first time that it has been clearly shown how conservation can contribute to the development objectives of governments, industry, commerce, organized labour and the professions.

And it is the first time that development has been suggested as a major means of achieving conservation, instead of being viewed as an obstruction to it."

Peter Scott

Midland Bank congratulates the World Wildlife Fund and the United Nations Environment Programme on their sponsorship of the World Conservation Strategy.

Midland Bank

Midland Bank Limited

The increasing rarity of certain species is matched
by sharp increase in price

No decline in endangered species trading

In 1979, 300,000 marine turtles, 16,000 whales, 500,000 spotted cats and two million crocodiles were slaughtered for their products; further 200,000 primates were used for biomedical research and zoos, and approximately 10 million birds were sold for pets and other industrial uses. Orchids, cacti, aloe and a variety of other plants were also traded in very significant quantities. The sheer volume of this trade is alarming and poses a threat to the survival of many species.

The main markets for these products are Western Europe, the United States and Japan, while countries such as Indonesia, Thailand and Taiwan provide the bulk of the raw materials. Between 1972 and 1975, the number of wildlife items imported into the United States soared from 1,700,000 to 16,500,000. Germany is now responsible for about 60 per cent of the world's entire trade in spotted cat skins, and Japan accounts for up to 80 per cent of the trade in tortoiseshell.

No doubt one of the factors that has accelerated the rise in the trade in endangered species is the increased rarity of the species themselves, matched by corresponding increases in price. One single product illustrates this better than rhinoceros horn. Whether ground into a powder for use as an aphrodisiac, or fashioned into dagger sheaths, it commands a fantastic price. In certain Far East countries its retail price (unadjusted for inflation) has risen more than 20 times since 1975.

According to a recent report by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) the value of ivory imports into certain countries — such as Japan, Hongkong and the United States — increased 85 times between 1950 and 1978. The import figure for 1978 was 993,143 kilograms, equivalent to more than 50,000 elephants. The inevitable result of such enormous price rises is poaching, smuggling and ultimately extinction of the species concerned.

Perhaps the most extraordinary feature of such trade is the trivial nature of the products themselves. Elephant tusks are cut up into piano keys, billiard balls and trinkets; crocodile skins are used in handbags, belts, wallets and briefcases; turtle meat is made into soup, the skin from the flippers into handbags, and the shell transformed into jewelry boxes and spectacle frames; and oil from the sperm whale is added to leather to make them more supple.

In Taiwan there even exists a brewery that imports 2,000kg of tiger bones a year (from about 200 tigers) for the manufacture of tiger bone wine, which is sold as medicine at \$1.25 a bottle. Such trade is obscene and should be condemned.

Encouraging attempts have been made to control the wildlife trade by far the most significant being the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), signed in Washington in 1973. It came into effect in 1975 and has been ratified by more than 60 nations.

Its primary purpose is to monitor and regulate the trade in endangered species and their products by means



Poachers dance for joy around the corpse of the fallen elephant.

head-to-tail from London to Brighton — for the manufacture of handbags, belts and similar articles.

Brussels is a big importer of wildlife products. In 1978 (the latest year for which data have been published) 22,000 ocelot skins and the Government has brought 15,000 margay skins were only three prosecutions

imported, about half of which were then reexported. The country also imported 21,815 reticulated python skins — sufficient to stretch

The situation in Britain is number of species. The legislation is clearly one to change for the worse, over the next few years of preventing over-exploitation of wildlife.

Public expenditure on wildlife cuts are likely to reduce the species. Perhaps more important is a fundamental change in our attitude to wildlife. One hopes that governments will grasp the initiative in the 1980s and pledge themselves to providing a secure future, not only for the human species, but for our neighbours on this planet as well.

Tim Clarke
wildlife campaigner,
Friends of the Earth

(when there were 234).

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Government proposals get the bird

Last autumn, the Government produced a series of proposals for changes in wildlife legislation, proposals which received an enthusiastic reception from the voluntary nature conservation bodies. As far as protection of species is concerned, they fail in the essential respect of enforcement and as habitat safeguard they come nowhere near to meeting present needs.

Government has traditionally left the advancement of wildlife protection in the hands of private members. In 1954 Parliament passed a reasonably comprehensive Protection of Birds Act but it was not until 1975 that the Conservation of Wild Creatures and Wild Plants Act gave limited protection to a few rare plants and even fewer animals, one of which, the Large Blue butterfly, is now extinct in Britain.

The present proposals to amend the legislation are mostly in the nature of fine tuning for the Protection of Birds Act and there continues to be one fundamental weakness in all conservation laws: the absence of special provisions for enforcement. Few police and customs offices possess the

skills to identify protected species, including the "parts and derivatives" of those for which there are international trade restrictions; the ability to handle frightened birds and animals equipped with natural defences; and greater knowledge of the whole subject than offenders who have a good chance of talking their way out of trouble.

To assist the police and customs a unique service is provided by RSPCA inspectors, who operate particularly in welfare legislation, and the RSPB's species protection department which investigates reported offences, running at more than 1,500 a year against the Protection of Birds Act alone. However, there is no voluntary agency involved in enforcing the Conservation of Wild Creatures and Wild Plants Act, and there has been only one prosecution under this legislation since 1975.

Many countries now have a statutory wildlife service to undertake enforcement and related tasks. In Britain the Nature Conservancy Council, which advises government on nature conservation issues, conspicuously avoids involvement in law enforcement problems. Pending the establishment of a separate enforcement

agency, I firmly believe that the NCC should be charged with providing this specialist assistance to police and customs.

Important as it is to protect species, there is a greater need for means to safeguard the habitats on which our wildlife depends.

Such legislative safeguards as exist for important wildlife habitats date from the National Parks and Access to Open Country-side Act 1949, when Britain's countryside was much more varied and richer for wildlife than it is today. This Act established the Nature Conservancy (now succeeded by the NCC) and the system of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) which NCC selects using exacting criteria.

SSSIs are the prime nature conservation areas in Britain and today there are some 2,700 biological sites covering approximately 5 per cent of the land surface. These sites have no explicit protection, though their status is taken into account in determining developments subject to planning control; this system works reasonably well in evaluating where the balance of local and national advantage lies. However, most SSSIs lie in rural areas where the major threats to them are agriculture and forestry, both exempt from

planning control. It is estimated that some 4 per cent of SSSIs are severely damaged or destroyed each year, frequently by activities supported by government grants-in-aid.

Protection therefore depends on acquisition but closer scrutiny shows it is far from the case. Designation of SSSIs is only after the Secretary of State has consulted other interested departments which will not reasonably oppose those where they see a possible conflict with their own future interest: one might well expect that agriculture departments will resist designation of sites on land of high agricultural potential, as at present.

On the face of it, this seems a great step forward but closer scrutiny shows it is far from the case. Designation of SSSIs is only after the Secretary of State has consulted other interested departments which will not reasonably oppose those where they see a possible conflict with their own future interest: one might well expect that agriculture departments will resist designation of sites on land of high agricultural potential, as at present.

I believe that all owners of SSSIs should be obliged to notify proposed changes of land use, and the NCC should be financed to negotiate realistic management payments where necessary to maintain the scientific importance of any site.

It has therefore proposed that the Secretary of State should be able to designate sites where the landowner would be obliged to notify the NCC of any proposed change in land use so that it should clearly be open to

the landowner and other interested parties to put forward their views so that the decision can take into account all relevant social and personal factors.

In this way, the need to buy sites in order to protect them would be reduced, and money available for conservation could usefully be channelled into constructive management measures. The increase in funds required to make a success of these proposals could be obtained from a redirection of some of the agricultural support grants so that society would reward the land holder for managing our natural heritage responsibly, rather than assist its destruction to produce more butter, sugar or other products already in surplus.

The proposals would not affect farming or forestry over most of the land surface in Britain. They would ensure, however, that where a nationally important nature conservation site is at risk, the pros and cons of its protection could be fairly considered so that, if necessary, a farmer or forester could be fairly compensated for maintaining a part of the nation's heritage.

Ian Prest

director, Royal Society for Protection of Birds



'In a silent, decent, clerical manner, they toasted Mr. Arabin with bumper of claret.'

Barchester Towers by Anthony Trollope

HARVEYS
SHIPPIERS OF FINE WINES

12 Denmark Street, Bristol.

Fund's £1m to save wildlife



After vegetating for decades, two central Asian species of bamboo have chosen this year to flower, with the result that the giant panda, which relies on the bamboo for food, is suffering severe deprivation. But, though China's pandas are in trouble, it would seem that in Britain pandas—or at least their images—are everywhere. On posters, coasters, books and badges, ties and T-shirts, the two-tone emblem of the World Wildlife Fund crouches awkwardly and smiles benignly.

So all-embracing is the marketing of the panda label that it comes as some surprise that only 5 per cent of the money raised by WWF is from trading. The rest comes from donations, membership, interest and dividends, legacies, corporate appeals and the promotion of High Street products which bear, sometimes uncomfortably, WWF's bear-like logo.

Of the £1.5m the fund raised last year just under £1m was devoted to conservation work, including education services to schools.

The other £500,000 was spent on the salaries of 65 United Kingdom staff members, office overheads and running the fund-raising programme. Of the £1m actually devoted to wildlife conservation and education, one third was spent in the United Kingdom, largely on land purchases, and two thirds abroad.

The whole raison d'être of the World Wildlife Fund is to raise money, and lots of it. To do this, WWF attempts to attract experienced managerial staff to whom it pays reasonable salaries. Their task is to persuade people from the business world to contribute to the cause, and it is argued that they could not succeed if forced to behave like a pauper at the prince's court.

The contrast between the mode of operation of WWF and that of campaigning groups like Friends of the Earth and Greenpeace is complete. FOE has an annual budget of £152,000, and with this money somehow employs 20 full-time staff, of whom 13 are campaigners and the remainder handle administration, trading and the servicing of FOE's 250 United Kingdom local groups.

FOE's income is derived in equal parts from supporters' contributions, special fund-raising exercises and the marketing of its reports, posters and badges. Since, at present, trading does not more than break even, the money which FOE can spend each year on its campaigning programme is effectively £100,000. Clearly, without the office premises provided by the Royal Society for Protection of Birds, FOE would be seriously reduced.

As Greenpeace has discovered, persuading governments to change their policies can

be an informed body capable of influencing governments and leadership to conservation groups around the world.

The process of selection so prevalent in the world will and unregrettably the demise of U.N. in a small reduction of Nations' signatures.

Graham

the first Friends of the Earth

Resources in the balance

Life on this teeming planet is, and always has been, a story of competing to make the fullest use of the earth's wealth of natural resources.

Until geologically recent times the process was so ordered biologically that capital resources went on accumulating, and renewable resources were perpetually recycled without waste.

As prehistoric man felt his powers, he began to pre-judge this efficient ecosystem by indiscriminate burning of forests, and by starting to exterminate animals. But upsetting the delicate equilibrium on the globe came with the industrial technology and managerial enterprise of modern man.

The survival of industry, and indeed of mankind, depends on our ability rather quickly to outgrow attitudes presupposing unlimited reserves of natural resources, and an open licence to waste and exhaust them with impunity. Once that simple fact is thoroughly grasped, it should not be beyond the wit of man to devise new patterns of organization, technology and management.

The urgent need for a drastic reappraisal derives not merely from environmental considerations, but also from such technological innovations as the microchip, the future energy budget and expanded travel opportunities, as well as from the profound disillusionment, especially among the younger generation, with the shabby rewards and stresses and burdens of the affluent society.

All these and other external forces are pressing broadly in the same direction—for a far-reaching overhaul of the economic and managerial styles of the mid-century, and their replacement by something more in harmony with the needs of mankind, as well as of

however, still fail to stand that environmental positive, not a factor.

How, then, can priorities for survival be summed up? Indus

1. Face the fact that resources are drawn limited and over-exploited environment, from now on be without prejudice sustainable yield.

2. Ensure that every level have access to relevant data, enough basic training to cover the broad range, and particular in their activities.

3. Ensure that which affect both environment and long-term to bureaucrats and law are studied jointly.

4. On that basic joint review of law through in the first enthusiasm, before it has been g more flexible and dynamic methods.

5. More broadly, that the environmental integral part of social responsibility.

The challenge different industries of the world, but fully the problems lar. Why should we that the practice have come about decades, at a still primitive stage. In the industrial result the only or the best.

The best tradition enterprise and would condemn us seeking something!

Today there are many and not yet ready to march towards common environmental protection. The pros

Some large industries, such as oil and chemicals, have realized the importance of environment in choosing design, in making decisions, and in supervision. Many others,

Max Nic

managing

Environment

CONDÉR

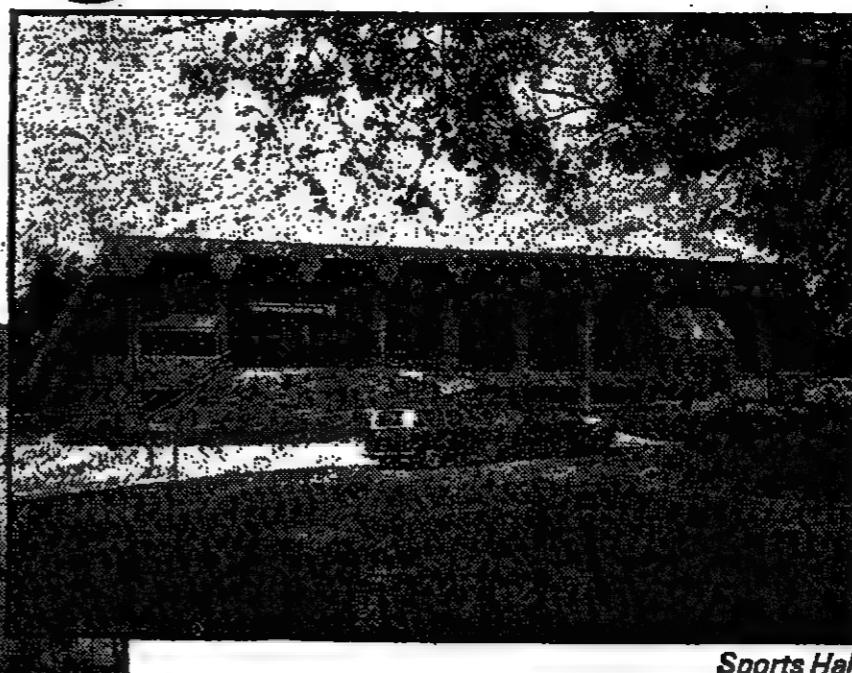
contributes to a better environment

Condé Building

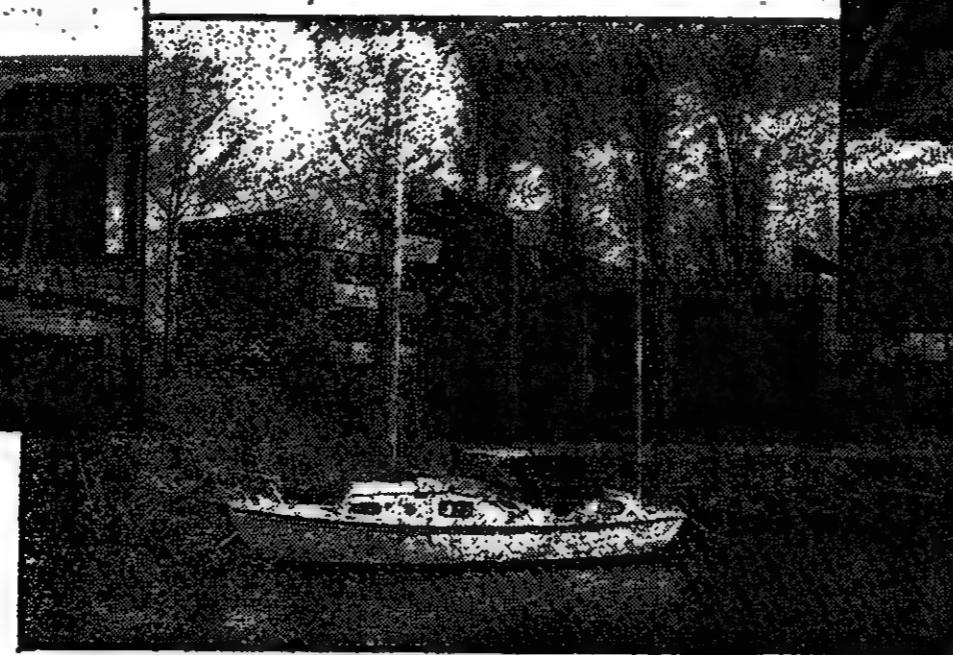


Commercial Offices

People need buildings to live and work in. Our buildings are designed to harmonize with the surroundings and retain their appearance for a long time with minimum maintenance. We also design and install Heating and Lighting Services for optimum fuel economy.



Sports Hall



Council Offices

Condé Pollution Control Equipment



Effluent Treatment

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Waste Water Recovery

Our advanced technology helps solve the problem of cleaning up Domestic and Industrial Effluent before discharge into rivers or the sea. Further purification enables water to be recycled.

Condé Conservation Trust



The Trust, which owns 10% of Condé shares, uses its income to help protect our natural environment from progressive destruction by over-population, pollution and greedy exploitation. Sir Peter Scott summed it up when he said: "Human responsibility for the natural environment and respect for all life on earth are so important that conservation is probably the most vital task of our time".

The Trustees are:
 Sir Peter Scott CBE DSC
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Half mankind is destroying forest, the other half rebuilding it



A cynical observer from outer space might wonder at the sanity of mankind. In China millions of hectares of new forest are being planted to provide shelter against wind erosion. In Europe, South Africa, Australasia and Brazil fast-growing plantations are being established to provide timber and pulp. Great efforts are being made to grow firewood and shelter belts in the Sahel, and in Java there is an urgent programme to recover devastated river catchments with new forests.

Yet in much of the tropics forest destruction proceeds at an alarming rate, estimated at between six million and 20 million hectares a year. On the Amazonian slopes of the Andes and in Nepal deforested catchments are falling apart from erosion. In India an estimated 6,000 million tonnes of soil, containing six million tonnes of nutrients, are lost every year.

A highway blasted through Amazonian forest in Brazil.

There is, of course, little new in what is going on; except its scope and speed, and the fact that there are no further frontiers to conquer. For millennia good lands have been cleared for agriculture, and the remaining accessible forests have been exploited for timber.

Only rarely has this led to the careful husbandry of local forests. More frequently the consumer has gone farther afield for new supplies, depleting forests at a distance—there is little difference between King Solomon's desire for the cedars of Lebanon and the present Japanese demand for tropical hardwoods.

We are now breaching the last big untapped reserves

of timber in the boreal coniferous forests and in the tropics; after this, consumption will have to match sustainable production. In the tropics, too, the world's last extensive reserves of cultivable but uncultivated land are being opened up. It becomes essential now to learn to live within our means.

Is there nothing that can be done to arrest this madness? Is it really necessary for us to lose an asset almost completely before we come to value it? And then to replace it artificially at great trouble and expense?

There is, of course, little new in what is going on; except its scope and speed, and the fact that there are no further frontiers to conquer. For millennia good lands have been cleared for agriculture, and the remaining accessible forests have been exploited for timber.

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Policy makers are gradually coming to recognize the many benefits provided by forests, not only in the production of industrial wood, but also in many other ways—among them creating rural wealth and employment through forestry, the provision of firewood (more than half of all wood harvested is used for heating and cooking, mainly in developing countries), the protection of watersheds against erosion, and the enhancement of food production by protecting soil and providing shelter.

They are faced with the task of releasing good land for agriculture and planning the use of the remainder to get the best of all these features now and in the future—a daunting task indeed.

Producing industrial wood for domestic consumption or for export will continue to be one of the main preoccupations. So far it has

been possible to meet demand, but only because of the original undisturbed destruction, except for the first time. Once these reserves are used up, a new situation will arise.

Demands for wood are growing rapidly. Even in the northern countries, rich in timber, demand is catching up with supply; Sweden is expected to be short in the 1980s, Canada in the 1990s and the Soviet Union by the end of the century. In the tropics the areas of forest is decreasing fast.

What can be done to meet this demand in a way that will protect the environment and get the best out of the world's forest lands? New forests are being planted which will help to meet deficiencies, both in industrialized wood and firewood, but the effort worldwide is still puny, about 110 million hectares, compared with a total world forest area of over 4,000 million. Much greater effort must go into managing the natural forests, especially in the tropics, so as to sustain crops of timber.

Deforestation has already harmed the environment in many parts of the world, through erosion and spread of deserts, and deteriora-

M. E. D.

Trees are natural capital

tion of climate and of species. In most parts of the world there could be benefits by restoring forests and trees. Populations are high and can be done in ways to enhance food production rather than compete. There is already much reliance in growing crops together, and trees valuable for fodder.

The numberless plant and animal species in the forests can be guarded if a selected proportion of varied forests of the world are protected and preserved. In a world in which fuel will become scarce and expensive, the importance of renewable sources of raw material is increasing. The us management of forests, especially in the tropics, so as to sustain crops of timber.

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M. E. D.

What's the use of a brewery that doesn't brew?

We brewed the last beer at our Chiswell Street premises on 13th April, 1976.

Since then, these historic buildings have remained busy. As well as being our Headquarters, we've opened many of the rooms to the public.

The Overlord Room, for example, is used as a gallery for the giant Overlord Embroidery which depicts the famous Allied invasion of Normandy in 1944.

At night, it's a splendid setting for private parties of some 400 people.

For larger receptions, dinner/dances, or banquets, we've the Porter Tun Room. Originally, we used it to ferment Porter (for years the nation's most popular drink).

Its massive unsupported King Post timber roof is the second largest of its kind, anywhere in Europe.*

Finally, we come to the stables.

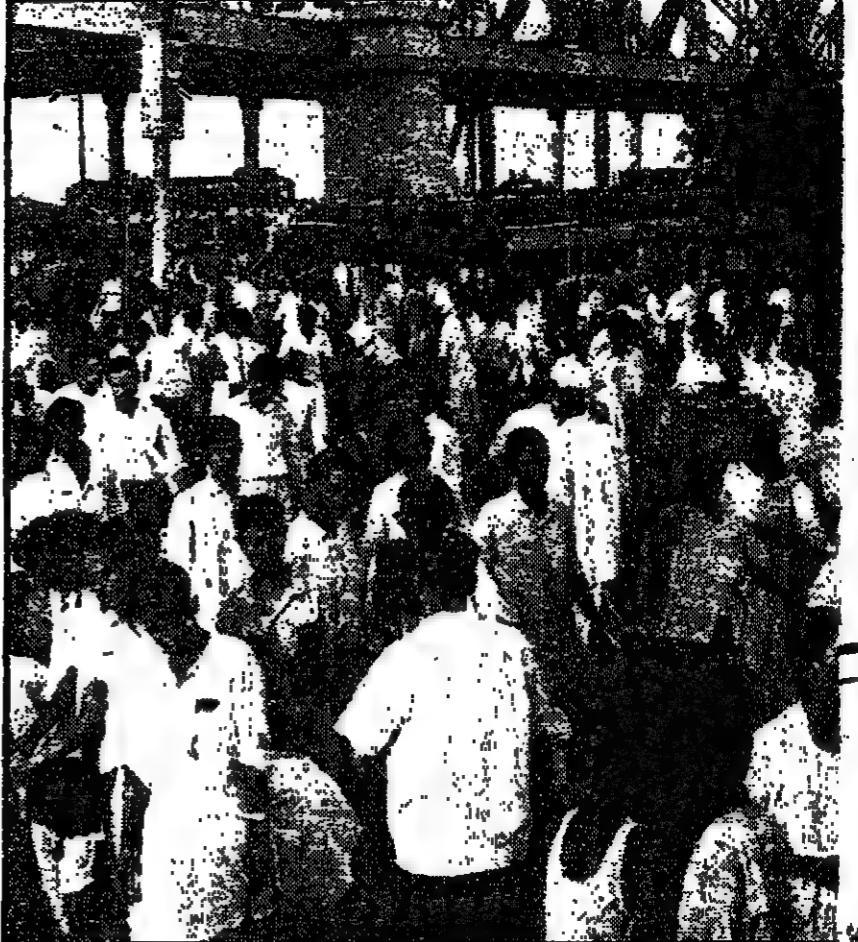
Here, the famous Whitbread Shire Horses have their home.

These splendid animals still deliver beer to local customers.

And on ceremonial occasions they draw the coaches of the Lord Mayor and the Speaker of the House of Commons.

The Speaker's Coach, by the way, is on public display at the Brewery.

We're happy that at least part of London's history lives on. The Chiswell Street Brewery, in the City of London.



Calcutta, where growth in urban population is largely uncontrolled.

Land hunger menace food supplies

The main elements in successful food production are urban population, air, light, land, water, nutrients, and money. The first two are free of charge while the rest become ever more expensive. The cost of borrowing is high, so that it is hard to finance the cost of buying land, and of tillage, fertilizing, and irrigating it.

The steady loss of land throughout the world is one of the most important threats to the adequate provision of food for generations to come. The growth of modern industrial society in the past hundred years has led to a steady conversion of farmland to other uses which has far outstripped the acquisition of virgin land for agriculture.

The land taken from agriculture is usually more productive than any new area that may be available to replace it. It is easier to build a power station or an airport on flat, well-drained fields than on a mountainside. If a piece of good arable land is built on, much larger pieces of remote upland must be converted to farming use if it is to produce the same amount of food.

Land reclamation is so costly that it can never catch up with the rate at which good farmland is lost to other uses. Similarly the production of food on tiers, as in battery egg houses, can make only a limited compensation for the loss of farmland.

When farmland is lost, it is usually lost for ever. When a factory is built on a field, it is improbable that the site will ever be returned to farming.

The population of the world is expected by United Nations agencies to have risen by the end of the century to 6,300 million from 2,500 million in 1950. That growth has been accompanied by rapid expansion of large cities in Asia, Africa and South America. The urban sprawl of such centres as Calcutta and Mexico City is often uncontrolled. When the rural poor concentrate around large cities, they do not build blocks of flats but settlements of shanties which spread rapidly across the landscape.

The main advantage of crops over oil is that they can be renewed. Although the world still has vast reserves of coal, governments are convinced by strategic arguments that they must prepare to manufacture fuel from farmed crops. A renewable source of fuel that can be produced at home makes an attractive alternative to reliance on dwindling supplies of imported fossil fuel from sensitive regions like

the Middle East.

The United States

authorities and some

authorities already have

concessions to companies which sell petrol made

from a mixture of oil and alcohol from sources other than oil.

New Zealand is

running a programme of

using sugar for fuel so that it will cease

on imports of oil on transport by oil

century. The saving

import bill would

even exceed the financial gain which

New Zealand receives

ports of foods like cheese.

Most of the res

countries with high

industrialized agriculture are

United States is the

main consumer

It is too early to

say that motorists

in affluent countries will

drive on fuel produced

from sugar crops while people

in developing countries

fuel crops had only

impact on the total

of food available, it

has a serious effect

on markets and prices

of crops attracted by

they might be a good

land that would otherwise be used for producing

fuel crops.

Sugar and sugar are the most successful

for the production of alcohol. The

fuel alcohol industry

stimulated investment

plantations that were

as motorists. It is

however, that sugar for food

to bid highly to

prices offered by the alcohol industry.

Dr Edward

director-general of

and Agriculture

said in the spring that

food security was a

ous as it had been in

supply crisis of

1970s. He said: "The

gap of developing

which now exceed

100 million tons of cereals

continues to widen

Hugh Corr

Agri

Corr

Hugh Corr</p

ital

Doubtful dogma about the desert

ous that deserts are drying up, for their least known annual rain collections had on earth and the been erratically but consistently which people tinuously declining since the most dogmatic 1947. In 1973 and 1974 they believed is that had ever recorded. Such

re-expanding like a stories are part of the folk-lore. The lore of any semi-desert and its agencies, the no serious climatologist commission, and the could use that kind of statistic to produce a forecast in this process. A particularly had more rain than they believed is that had ever recorded. Such

schism, but views. Because rainwater is the most vital control of life in the semi-desert, ecologists crowd and believe that the semi-desert, the climate is changing, and its and their rapaciousness. The task is made more hazardous by the capriciousness

that is certain of the second most vital element in the equation, neither the Pope, nor Walheim can that would allow ecologists

about. Air to make categorical statements about the effects of the loss of high the different ways in which

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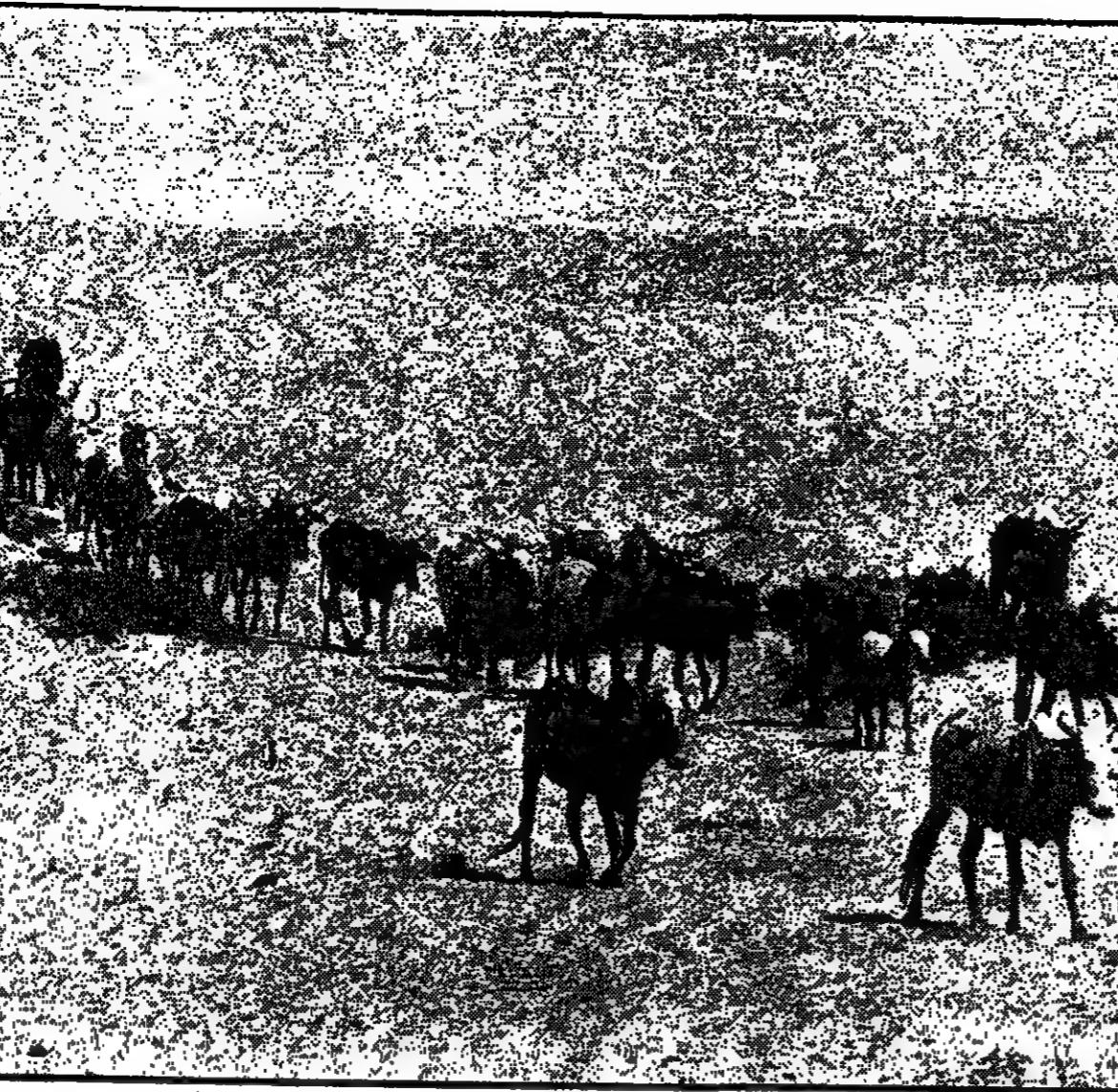
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Sahel cattle in Upper Volta leaving the desert

for water at a lake.

by what rain there is. Most of these plots on the landscape are small and isolated; some merge into ellipses or necklace of desert; around bigger towns they stretch 10, 20, 30km in all directions.

Within each blot, the environmental problems are not only perennial grasses, but also desertification. In a grazing system the relation between the number of animals and the productivity of the desert, and finally, in the centre, near the settlement, the earth has been trampled bare or robbed of structure by repeated cropping. It has been blown by the wind and broken up and taken away

under-grazing

unpleasant woody scrub to colonize pastures and to stand out grass, competition with it for water. The journeys to the little-used savannah towards a centre of population would start in a sub-optimally under-grazed area, too far from the water to be exploited through a zone of the highest productivity, grazed at the right intensity, to excessively low productivity of the desertified centre.

The areas that have been misused by underuse are probably more extensive in parts of Africa, North America and Australia, than those that have been misused by overuse. Indeed

the CSIRO (Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial

Organization—Australia) has change? Among graziers the introduced the nefarious goat answer does not seem to be to parts of New South Wales an increase in their numbers, although this is to improve the pasture by controlling the scrub.

The user of a semi-arid country must finely judge so optimum that there has been increasing precipitation between wet and dry years, and traditionally he has been able to keep his balance, give or take the odd disaster. Abram, after all, descended into Egypt, begged, bartered his wife, took up farming or reverted to prophecy all in response to the vagaries of the weather. What the ecologists are claiming is that the balance arrived at by experiment over centuries have now been upset and that disaster looms.

What has triggered the

Curlew Sandpiper, a small wader breeding in eastern Arctic Siberia, migrates across Eurasia, wintering in numbers as far south as the Cape of Good Hope, Sri Lanka, Indochina, Australia and New Zealand and—a laconic footnote—is also recorded for Patagonia". The conservation of such globetrotters calls not merely for control of hunting or plume collecting, but for maintenance of suitable habitats on a world scale. The central problem of the desert in the last half of the twentieth century is just this: the imposition of dogmas by people who are remote from the everyday battle for life against a fickle, dangerous and poorly understood environment.

Andrew Warren
director of ecology and
conservation unit,
University College
London

complain about increasing numbers of the rare grey seal. But the sea is such a complex ecosystem that killing seals to improve the fisherman's catch might well be a failure. Already, though, there is not a single species of seal unaffected by the degradations of man. Some, like the monk seals, are endangered.

Time and again we have demonstrated our inability to manage marine species. And we are about to do it again.

Nearly half the 30 million seals and sea lions are Antarctic crabeater seals. In the Antarctic, krill, a shrimp-like crustacean, forms the basic diet of nearly all large animals, from fish to whales.

Seals and penguins have notably benefited from the early depletion of great whales, making more krill available. So have we. There is a large and growing fishery of krill, which has the potential to match the world's fish catch.

A new convention for the conservation of Antarctic marine living resources has just been adopted, but there is little hope for it, for eight nations must ratify it.

Jon Barzdo
wildlife consultant and co-director, Marine Action Centre

Drainage can destroy wildlife

The emphasis in nature conservation has shifted from protection of species to conservation habitats. Schedule I of the Protection of Birds Act 1954-67 lists "wild birds and their eggs protected by special penalties" whereas Annex I of the 1979 EEC Directive lists species which shall be the subject of special conservation measures concerning their habitat".

Another illustration of this trend is the increasing currency of the word wetland, used by ornithologists to mean not merely swamps, but almost any area where water birds occur. It covers mountain tarns and bogs, fens like the Somerset Levels or the Ouse Washes, natural reservoirs, gravel pits or peat diggings such as the Norfolk Broads, tidal estuaries and coastal beaches as well as shallow seas up to six metres deep at low tide. (The artificial line at six metres aims to separate waterfowl from

seabirds, but many a gull or long-tailed duck ventures beyond it.) Some stretch the definition to include upland moors where Dotterel and Golden Plover breed or woodlands harbouring herons.

Such a wide concept of habitats is necessary because, during their annual cycle, waterfowl cover enormous distances and use widely differing habitats. Some Brent Geese nesting in Arctic Canada pass through Iceland en route to their Irish winter quarters. The Garganey, a small duck breeding in the central Soviet Union, rarely winters north of the Sahara.

The Curlew Sandpiper, a small wader breeding in eastern Arctic Siberia, migrates across Eurasia, wintering in numbers as far south as the Cape of Good Hope, Sri Lanka, Indochina, Australia and New Zealand and—a laconic footnote—is also recorded for Patagonia". The conservation of such globetrotters calls not merely for control of hunting or plume collecting, but for maintenance of suitable habitats on a world scale.

Drainage may release land for cultivation but will reduce water supplies and—especially in hot climates—increase soil salinity. (Witness current soil salinity in the Indus or Euphrates deltas where, control of water regimes laid the foundation of civilization. The Aswan dam—planned as the

panacea for Egypt's economic ills—is accused nowadays of destroying sardine fisheries in the eastern Mediterranean, increasing salinity, spreading bilharzia and wasting water by evaporation.)

In the industrialized world, reclamation is more often for industry, airports or building. A largely mountainous land like Japan requires flat land for industrial expansion, so much of whose great wetlands have remained in pristine condition. The urgent need to improve human living standards leads to grandiose development projects in wetland areas. Yet, while advanced industrial countries provide financial and technical aid, they often omit the concern for long-term environmental impact, which at home would be essential.

In an attempt to institutionalize concern for wetlands, the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat was adopted at Ramsar, Iran, in 1971. Governments ratifying the Ramsar convention agreed to make "wise use" of their wetlands and in particular to designate at least 2% of land of international importance to be maintained in perpetuity without ecological change—a revolutionary provision involving an international commitment to restrict land use.

The 23 states which have so far ratified the convention have designated nearly 200 sites covering six million hectares. The convention has been criticized for imposing moral rather than legal obligations, yet if sanctions were stronger, no country would have signed.

The first conference, to be held in Sardinia in November, will attempt to increase the effectiveness of the convention by attracting further signatures, by encouraging existing signatories to further wetlands and by providing a stronger secretariat. The Ramsar convention remains the most hopeful focus for international agreement on the cultural and long-term economic values of wetlands.

Michael Smart
assistant director
(conservation),
International Waterfowl
Research Bureau



Humpback whale leaps from the sea off Bermuda.

We are spoiling the seas

uman population see the development of whaling and safeguard the future of the land, the of whales. increasingly important of food. It covers the of the earth's d for thousands of provided, whale and whale oil yield. A past 100 years we exploited one another, des is of marine habi the sea, and be g competitor for marine animals.

spoiling it for our Japan, dolphin been found to acceptable levels of some places pol impaired the re ability of marine. And mink on fur been killed by their IWC agreed.

Meanwhile, it had first seen the depletion of the larger species and then the smaller. Blue and humpback whales had been reduced to about 6 per cent of their original populations by the time they were protected in 1965.

Now the IWC tries to manage each species separately, to achieve a sustainable yield, but has had to give protection in some areas to nearly all species. Its scientific committee each year makes recommendations, which the commission then discusses in the context of other considerations, before setting the quota. Progress is made sometimes. In 1979 it decided it was necessary to make the Indian Ocean a sanctuary and to ban all factory ship whaling except on mink whales.

Even with present methods, however, IWC man

agement of North Atlantic whalers is derisory. Little science is involved because quotes are based on averages of an arbitrary number of previous years' catches.

Fisheries management too has aimed to achieve a sustainable oil yield, but a quota is based on averages of an arbitrary number of previous years' catches.

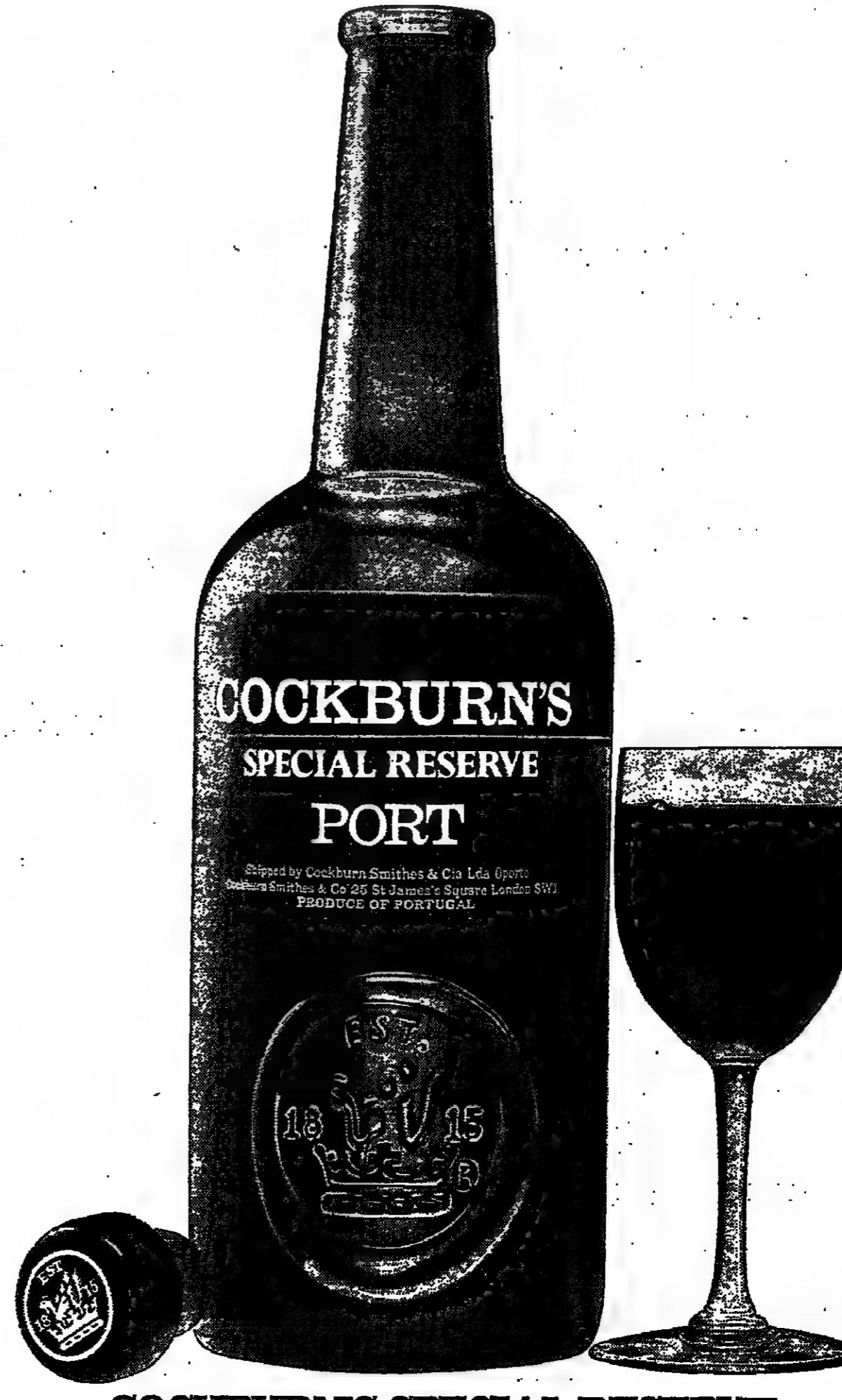
But perhaps the most famous fail was that of the Peruvian anchovy fishery. From a catch of few thousand tonnes in 1953, it had been depleted, four in the North Atlantic; cod, haddock and herring in the west and herring in the east.

But perhaps the most famous fail was that of the Peruvian anchovy fishery. From a catch of few thousand tonnes in 1953, it had been depleted, four in the North Atlantic; cod, haddock and herring in the west and herring in the east.

Not all such effects are direct, however. Often catches of one species involve the incidental catch of another. In American tuna fisheries, for example, 400,000 dolphins a year were killed 10 years ago. This figure is now down to 30,000, by legislation, but some species are depleted and the multi-million dollar tuna industry is resisting new control regulations.

Marine turtles are drowned in shrimp trawls; and in some tropical waters 50 or more species can be caught in one trawl, so that collecting adequate information for management is impracticable.

Jon Barzdo
wildlife consultant and co-director, Marine Action Centre



COCKBURN'S SPECIAL RESERVE

Mankind must tread new paths to save itself

Why does man seek to preserve nature and the environment? It is basically an instinct of self-preservation to ensure the survival of our own endangered species, so that we may pass on to our children a good inheritance and not a burnt-out shell. But the struggle to do so is already half lost, and daily becomes more difficult.

About a third of our children have been born into a world which is for them a burnt-out shell, without adequate food or shelter, deprived of health and hope. If we are to leave any sort of decent inheritance to all our children, then they must be given a greater share of the planet's good things.

But in the 20 years remaining of this century some 2,000 million more children will be added to the claimants on the earth's resources; can their demands be met? The world's total population in 1980 was about 2,000 million; it has doubled in the past 40 years, and in the next 20 years, the equivalent of the whole world population at the beginning of the century will be added. In such circumstances can mankind save itself?

Not if we continue in the paths we are following today. The International World Conservation Strategy says that at present rates of land degradation nearly one third of the world's arable land will be unusable by the end of the century, and that the already severely depleted tropical forests will be halved in the same period. In brief, man is working himself out of a planet in which to live.

At almost the same time as the World Conservation Strategy appeared, the Brundt Commission reported on its proposal for a massive development effort to raise living standards, the grand aim, and to the level of consumption of the poorest 2,000 million on the planet. Are the developers and the conservationists set on a collision course? Both deny it; but I believe that the limits on growth set by the biosphere and perceived by the conservationists are going to present the developers with their most intractable task.

The facts we have to face



A fatherless family living in the shanty quarter of Mathare Valley, Kenya. They pay a high rent for one small room without water, electricity or drains.

consumption of about 4,000 million poor people; this must be done in a manner that is sustainable for the long-term future, when the population will inevitably increase by between 2,000 million and 4,000 million; sustainable development will involve the maximum use of human skill and energy in collaboration with the forces of nature which must be much more fully understood.

In the near future the margin between minimum demand and maximum supply is likely to be so narrow that a few mistakes like this could cause disastrous local famines. Part of the art of development / conservation will be to try to avoid mistakes, but as mistakes are inevitable, to try to limit their extent.

For this reason the conservationists will need to prevent the developers from making successful breeds and methods universal. Peasants living on the margin of existence are notoriously conservative when instructed by enlightened agriculturists; accept that "where agriculture is concerned, there is no room for error".

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature does not accept that "where agriculture is concerned, there is no room for error".

William Clark
president, International
Institute for
Environment and
Development

one error destroying one year's crop will prove fatal habitat to farmland is to the farmer, while the rational".

Scientists have to remember the danger of concentrating all effort on a single highly successful subspecies (as the French wine growers did before phylloxera took its toll), and the perils of complexity where the essential, such as fertiliser, may suddenly become unavailable, or prohibitively costly, for reasons which the farmer cannot control or comprehend.

Planning adequate nutrition for a world population of 6,000 million is going to test to the utmost both developers and conservationists. They will succeed only if they recognize that they have a common goal—the survival of man; but that does not mean that everything must be seen to be of immediate use to man.

Flowers will blush unseen by man and waste their fragrance on the desert air not altogether uselessly, only because they may help to prevent the desert spreading. Serengeti game reserve will survive because its destruction would probably destroy an eco-system essential to keep East Africa free of deserts. But the international Union for the

conservation of Nature does not accept that "where agriculture is concerned, there is no room for error".

The facts we have to face

in the next two they have reason to be, but can supply more food to raise the standards of life has taught them that the utilisation of wildlife,

"Have you thanked a green plant today?" reads a bumper sticker on some cars outside Kew Gardens. The slogan is an indication of the great change taking place in the science of botany, under the twin pressures to find new crops to avert starvation and improve livelihoods and, on the other hand, to prevent massive extinctions in the plant kingdom.

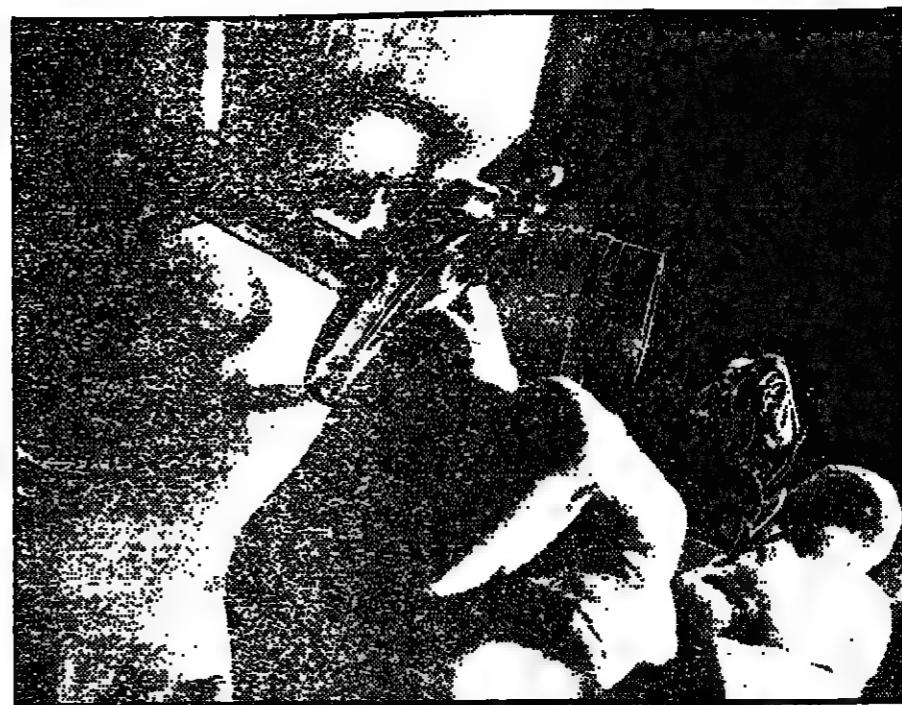
All over the world the diversity of the plant kingdom is being eroded. Semi-arid lands from Mauritania to China, and Mexico to Argentina, are turning to desert under pressure from over-grazing by advancing herds of livestock. In parts of India, hungry villagers have to walk 25 miles to find firewood. In the wet tropics, the relentless pressure to cut down rain forest means that little if any of the great jungles of the world are likely to survive long into the twenty-first century.

Island vegetation is perhaps most in danger: on Hawaii more than 1,100 of 2,000 or so plants which grow nowhere else in the world are in danger of extinction and 273 have apparently disappeared already. Authorities at Kew estimate that world wide 25,000 to 30,000 plants are fast to labour saving devices which substitute machines and computers for workers and managers? I do not know of any overall solution to this, but at least the developers and conservationists could agree on using abundant human energy rather than scarce fossil fuels.

This leaves much unsettled; can the world continue divided between industrialized affluence consuming far more than its share of scarce resources, and a peasant proletarian society—even if improving its standards—almost denied access to industrial power? I doubt it; I doubt that the OECD countries, for instance, can maintain their

life-supporting plants there are the many thousands of species that give us the scents, perfumes and spices that make life so enjoyable, let alone the timber and paper pulp so essential today. It is all too easy to forget this dependence on plants in an age when food from the supermarket comes

Plants have more uses than as food alone



An assistant scientific officer examines a yehab nut with inflorescence and dried nuts in the leguminosae section.

ready packaged in a way that disguises its natural origins.

As the tragedy of species extinction unfolds, there is an urgent need to find out which of the rare and threatened plants could be of value to mankind. Sadly it is probably too late to save many of the species under threat.

Simply because loss of the habitat continues unabated despite great efforts by the conservationists.

This is especially true in the tropical countries of the developing world, which contain most of the world's flora, but in which the threats to plants are most intense.

The struggles of underprivileged people to survive from day to day must be aided and supported, and so plans to conserve plants and animals for their potential benefit must be built into development strategies, both short and long term.

This is not so easily done.

The population explosion is eroding many of the successes of conservation just as it is preventing the incredible increase in food production from averting starvation—the world grain harvest doubled from 1950 to 1975. But estimates of population predict an increase from 4,000 million to 6,000 million by the end of

the century. It is therefore even more important to find cine for centuries and in which species are likely to be useful in the future.

As the century goes on, this poses perhaps the Kegan Paul, this plant is now receiving world scientific attention.

Many drugs come from tropical plants growing in the developing countries and it is likely that most future finds will be in these countries too. For many years the main ingredient in the contraceptive pill was Mexican yam. Crop plants tell a similar story. Most of the world's crops grow wild in a few tropical countries such as Mexico, Peru and Ethiopia. As staple crops become more uniform in kind, they grow increasingly vulnerable to rapid and catastrophic attack by pests and diseases, which evolve rapidly and continually.

The variability retained by wild plants becomes crucial as a source of new stock for plant breeders to keep up the battle against diseases. The future of world agriculture depends on the variation in the wild and cultivated stocks of the main crop plants.

The 20 or so main crops of the world such as wheat, rice and maize are only the top of a pyramid of useful plants. Below come the major timber trees, the pulse crops such as the new winged bean which is proving so successful in Asia, and many others. On a lower rung are the species whose products are gathered wild in the forest—for example,

the fruit trees and of Malayan rain. These too need to be served and used in that can be sustain potential from Kew recently helped the Government to develop rattan industry for future trade by advising which of the several different rattan species and how to them, so that the wild stocks can

Plants like this are proving economic for conserving rain

At the bottom of mid are the thousands of species whose pots not yet known. Even then some obscure species to promote African endod (which could help to schistosomiasis); or joba bean which is a fine substitute for able sperm whale. Another, guayule Mexico and Tex widely grown for r America about 1938-45, again in 1958-59, decline since then guayule industry is alive again as source of rubber.

The difficulty is predict which plant needed in the future United States Academy of Science recently produced Underexploited Plants with Promotional Value which, the claims of a w of likely species. Tamarugo, from deserts of northern Mexico, Peru and Ethiopia. As staple crops become more uniform in kind, they grow increasingly vulnerable to rapid and catastrophic attack by pests and diseases, which evolve rapidly and continually.

The variability retained by wild plants becomes crucial as a source of new stock for plant breeders to keep up the battle against diseases. The future of world agriculture depends on the variation in the wild and cultivated stocks of the main crop plants.

In Britain the Botanic Gardens, come up with a to assess the flora lands for possible based on the location attached to the of dried plants the Kew herbarium. These plants would be the habitat.

Sadly the Kew p awaits funding, d modest cost c £150,000.

Hugh Verwilt

Best wishes to the World Wildlife Fund from GRE



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Dead losses to the world

G. K. Chesterton pointed out that journalists spend much time shouting "Lord So-and-so dead" at readers who never knew he was alive. Few people would have heard of the dodo if it had not died but become a byword for careless extinction.

Men have been extinguishing species ever since the invention of the axe-head, although natural causes in the shape of climate and upheaval destroyed many of the monsters seen in reconstruction in London's Natural History Museum. Fortunately, no real-life Professor Challenger is likely to find Conan Doyle's *Lost World* and bring back a pterodactyl to flap its 10-foot wings.

Scientific observation of species came too late to catalogue much of what has been lost. In his book *The Auk, the Dodo and the Oruk*, Robert Silverberg says: "Since the time of Christ, more than one hundred major species of mammals, two hundred species of birds, and a great many fish and reptiles have become extinct."

Anthony Huxley, in *Plant and Planet*, mentions estimates that between 50 and 200 species of flowering plant are made extinct every year.

Loss of animals is usually easier to chart, since even unscientific observers record reasonably accurate descriptions of strange species, and the bones left behind decorate museum walls. Even so, there can be confusion between similar types. It seems that Buffalo Bill was really Bison Bill—a fact we might not have known if hunting had not been banned before he and others had quite succeeded in exterminating their prey.

The quagga also caused controversy. Because its markings made it look like a half-painted zebra, it was some time before anyone noticed the herds which roamed South Africa had vanished by the 1800s.

Birds have proved very vulnerable, and losses include the heath hen of North America and the spectacled cormorant, so-called because its eyes were framed in circles of white skin. The penguin-like great auk suffered a particularly sad fate. Scientists are believed to have killed and skinned the last of the species.

Old-time explorers, with their need to live off the land or the sea, were great exterminators. It took less than 30 years to eliminate the sea cow.

Patrick O'Leary



"The Earth's Lungs are being destroyed at the rate of 50 acres a minute."

David Attenborough explains why the need for a world conservation strategy is urgent, what's being done and how you can help.

Rain forests are the lungs of our earth. They replenish the atmosphere and recycle vital nutrients. They both attract and control life-giving moisture, rather like a safety valve. Their destruction has far-reaching consequences for us all.

It has already caused devastating floods in many parts of the world, like those recently experienced in India and Bangladesh.

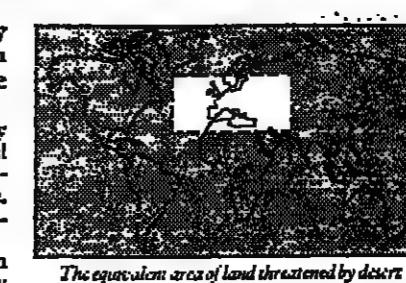
Half the world's land animals live in these forests. Take away their natural habitat and they will be lost to the world forever.

But perhaps the most disastrous effects will be felt in the irreversible changes in world climate, which many scientists believe will result from rain forest clearance.

In other areas, loss of vegetation caused by over-grazing and poor farming techniques threatens a third of the world's vital cropland.

At current rates an area twice the size of Canada will become desert or semi-desert by the end of the century. Arid, barren and incapable of sustaining any but the most basic forms of life. And hostile to man.

What conservation is about, ultimately, is human survival.



The equivalent area of land threatened by desert

What's being done?

We must learn to manage the earth's resources more efficiently, to concentrate on the causes rather than the effects of changes in the environment. This can only be done on a global basis.

That is why the World Conservation Strategy has been developed. It was launched simultaneously in thirty capital cities across the world on 5th March 1980—in response to growing awareness that short-term goals and achievements are failing to check the alarming rate at which plants, animals and areas are being destroyed.

Only a concerted effort by governments, conservation organizations and commercial interests—directed at agreed priorities—can save the living resources on which human survival and well-being depend. It is an immense undertaking but it must be done for our sake and for the sake of the world.

What you can do
Care about conservation. Apa environment's greatest enemy, regular subscriber to the World Fund. Your contribution will be the success of the World Conservation Strategy.

Encourage your company or make a donation. Consider making a gift or legacy.

Use the coupon below, we support urgently. In the last minutes an area of forest in London has been destroyed.

Post to David Attenborough, World Wildlife Fund (UK), 29 Grosvenor Street, London EC1N 8AX.

Please enclose a stamped addressed envelope.

I support the aims of the World Conservation Strategy and a donation of £_____.

I am interested in becoming a member of the WWF, please send me further information.

I have just read Robert Attenborough's book *How to Save the World*, based on the available price £2.95 (plus p&p). Please send me.

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Hongkong and Peking in talks on textiles

Hongkong and Peking are to discuss textile export policy and problems after a recent international conference in Brussels where quotas in the United States and the EEC came under fire.

Mr Peter Tsao, Hongkong's Commissioner of Trade, who attended the Brussels meeting, left for Peking for talks with the China Textiles Import/Export Corporation.

Mr Tsao said that the recent disclosure of false labelling by two Hongkong companies of "Made in China" garments would also be discussed.

Fewer new cars

Japan's new car registrations in May declined 3.3 per cent from the previous month and 8.2 per cent from May 1979 to 324,048 units, the Japan Automobile Dealers' Association announced.

No protectionism

The Japanese car industry no longer benefits from protectionism, Mr Seizo Kato, Toyota's chairman, said. He pointed out that imported cars paid no tariff while foreign cars paid 2.9 per cent in the United States and 10.9 per cent in the EEC.

Steel strike ends

A strike involving most of the 1,500 workers at Sidmar, the Belgian steel company, has ended after an agreement was reached on a shorter working week.

Production increases

Sweden's industrial production index (1963=100) stood at 141 in March, 6 per cent higher than a year earlier, according to figures from the central bureau of statistics.

Belgian index falls

The Belgian composite economic indicator fell 4.55 per cent in April from March to stand at 90.90, the National Bank said.

New customers of Bank Julius Baer are advised to study our philosophy rather than our language.

Scottish Development Agency to help regenerate area's industry

Singer site holds key to rebirth of Clydebank

The Scottish Development Agency has paid £850,000 for the site of the American-owned Singer sewing machine factory at Clydebank.

The agency is to create a new industrial estate on the 86-acre site where 3,000 jobs have been lost since Singer decided to close the plant last year.

Mr Hugh Jack, industrial director of the SDA, who signed the agreement with Mr Walter Luffman, senior director (business investments) of the Singer Corporation, said he believed that the site "will hold the key to the rebirth of Clydebank".

The agency considered that the deal was a good one and that the purchase price of £850,000 was realistic and fair in view of the considerable demolition and development costs which the agency would incur in creating a new industrial estate. There was already a strong interest being shown in part of the factory which was an encouraging start to the task of regenerating industry in the area.

More than 15,000 jobs have been lost to this part of Scotland since 1970, one

of the blackest economic distress spots in the United Kingdom. Six thousand of these have been lost over the past two years, creating a considerable pool of skilled labour which is why the Government has given the SDA a £2m "action package".

Mr Luffman said the sale discharged Singer's stated obligation to help the creation of jobs at Clydebank which has an unemployment rate of 10.10 per cent.

In the 1950s Singer employed nearly

17,000 at Clydebank, but in the late 1970s this had dropped to 4,450.

In June 1978, executives of the Singer Corporation came to Glasgow to announce an £8m streamlining plan for the plant because of Far East competition. This meant reducing the workforce to around 2,000 and phasing out elements of the production of sewing machines and needles. Later came the decision to close the plant last November and now only 330 are employed.

The agency plans to demolish 1.5m sq ft, more than two-thirds of the buildings

on the site, leaving 600,000 sq ft to be modernized to house new industry.

Mr Jack said that thousands of pounds would have to be spent over a fairly long period, and detailed development plans and costings were being prepared.

It was impossible to put an exact figure on the SDA's future commitment at this stage, but a substantial part of the "action package" had gone on the purchase of the building.

Gordon H. Barclay Associates, a new East Kilbride subcontract engineering company, is to take on part of the work and negotiations are in progress to enable the company to acquire some of the machinery.

Mr Jack said surplus plant would be disposed of by public auction and Mr Barclay's operation could start within weeks, building up its workforce to 200 in two years.

The company would be specializing in oil-related products requiring high technology engineering.

Hugh Davidson

Appeal to rescue cocoa group

By Michael Prest
Commodities Correspondent

A last minute appeal to save the International Cocoa Organization was made yesterday by Mr Gamani Corea, Secretary General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

The appeal was made to members of the ICO's Council, who are meeting in London to wind up the organization. The members, divided into their separate producer and consumer groups and are expected to announce a decision today.

Cocoa market sources were not optimistic that the appeal would succeed. In any event, the winding up of the ICO has been expected since the expiry of the International Cacao Agreement in March and price changes are already discounted.

J. H. Rayner (Mincing Lane), leading London commodity dealers which made the biggest transactions for 15 years at the end of last week in selling 100,000 tonnes of Ivory Coast cocoa, said yesterday that the purchase was through Tardivat International, a French trading house. The move was widely regarded as highlighting the weakness of the market.

In his appeal, delivered to the meeting by an official of UNCTAD, Mr Corea said: "The breakdown and disappearance of cooperation in cocoa would have wide implications. It would be a setback to international efforts to establish new relationships in the commodities trade under the aegis of the Integrated Programmes for Commodities."

Retailers warn the Government on risks of stronger textile controls

By John Huxley

Retailers have warned the Government that strengthening import controls on textiles and clothing could jeopardise other industries.

A delegation from the Retail Consortium told Mr Cecil Parkinson, Minister for Trade, that by providing greater protection for textile producers, the Government risked provoking retaliation.

This could affect export industries and lead to unemployment in areas such as the West Midlands. Mr Richard Weir, the consortium's director, said: "The minister was told that the consumer would pay for import controls through higher clothing prices.

The present trading regime, set up under the Gatt Multi-Fibre Arrangement, expires next year. Informal negotia-

tions on what will replace it have already started. The textile and clothing industries want controls to be strengthened.

Mr Philip Carter, managing director of Littlewoods, who

led the delegation, said that the consortium was prepared to accept a new, Liberal Multi-Fibre Arrangement. But retailers were strongly opposed to a strengthening of controls and to allowing the new arrangement to run for more than five years.

Mr Carter also stressed the need to conclude negotiations quickly. He said the last round of negotiations brought chaos to retailers, many of whom found goods delayed for several months.

About 80 per cent of clothing sold by British retailers is made in Britain, although imports have been growing in recent years. The Retail Consortium argues that much of the import increase has come from the developed countries, not those enjoying substantially lower costs than Britain.

Import quotas on US fibres 'inadequate'

By John Huxley

Quotas introduced to curb cheap man-made fibre imports from the United States have proved inadequate, industry leaders complained yesterday.

Mr John Stuart, chairman of the British Man-Made Fibres Federation, said that the range of products covered—polyester, filament and nylon carpet yarns—was wholly inadequate.

Moreover, quota levels were based on contemporary levels of American imports and excluded fibre imported for limiting processing and re-export.

"Consequently, they provide not only for a consolidation of the position already achieved, but for further growth. In addition, the European Commission's willingness to permit free-

circulation of products raises effective quota levels yet further and creates the potential to undermine them altogether."

Mr Stuart, who works for ICI Fibres, which has been badly hit by cheap imports, said that the flood of goods coming from North America remained the largest threat to the man-made fibre industry.

The related factors of state-controlled low prices for raw materials and energy and the weak dollar, together with a willingness on the part of some American manufacturers to achieve increased market share by means of dumping, have enabled United States imports to gain a significant share—be-

tween 25 and 40 per cent—in a period of a few months."

Quotas were imposed by Britain unilaterally last February, although with the approval of the European Commission. Since then, the commission has imposed anti-dumping duties on acrylic fibres from the United States, and last week announced that it was investigating alleged dumping of polyester fibres in the Community. If proved, the commission will impose duties on polyester products, an action which could make the British quotas superfluous.

Mr Stuart condemned the reluctance with which the commission "grasped the nettle" of disruptive imports.

Business appointments

Equitable Life's vice president

Sir Ashley Ponsonby has been made a vice-president of The Equitable Life Assurance Society. Mr W. M. Cunningham has retired after 17 years' service as a director.

Sir Monty Minford has been made a non-executive adviser to the board of P. F. & Co. & Company.

The Hon N. C. J. Rothschild has resigned from the board of Allied Textile Cos.

Mr C. J. F. Warner is to be come group managing director of Hawes Morris.

Mr Ian Ross Gibbons is made chairman of Sumner Webster and Sons. Mr W. J. Baker remains a non-executive director.

Mr N. A. T. Marsh has joined the board of Tomkins Carpets.

Sir Frederic Bolton has become a member of The Dover Harbour Board on the retirement of Mr David McKeown. A further appointment to the board is Mr J. A. Lawton who becomes a minister's appointee after serving as an elected member since September 1978.

Mr Mike Dickson is joining Adisar Marketing and Advertising as a non-executive director.

Mr P. B. Sibley is to become operations director of Weymouth Division, of Thames Board, joining the company on June 30, 1980, from Thames Case where he is director of the Special Products Division.

Mr J. G. Daniels, of Jevson Scaffolding, has been elected president of the National Association of Scaffolding Contractors for 1980/81. Mr C. F. Kendall, of Western Gear (UK), has been made chairman of the Scaffolding Access Equipment Manufacturers Association.

Mr Oliver R. Daniels and Mr Julian R. Mathias will be resigning their memberships of the Stock Exchange early in 1981 when they will be appointed executive directors of F. & C. Management, the F. & C. Group of Investment Trusts.

After the acquisition of Decca by Racal Group, the directors of Decca are now Mr E. T. Harrison (chairman and chief executive), Mr W. D. Spalding, Mr D. C. Elsley, Mr D. W. Morell, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward Ashmore, Mr J. C. Coates and Mr G. J. Lomer.

Mr N. G. Gordon and Mr Martin Plett have tendered their resignations from the board. Mr Mathias has joined the board of Racal Electronics as a non-executive director.

A new subsidiary company named Racal-Decca, is to be formed to become the parent company of all the Decca capital goods businesses. Mr David C. Elsley, a deputy managing director of Racal Group, will be the new managing director and chairman and chief executive. He will be chairman of each of its subsidiaries. Mr John A. Trubee has become financial director of Racal-Decca. The subsidiaries of Racal-Decca will be: Racal-Decca Marconi Radar; Racal-Decca Defence Systems (Radar); Racal-Decca Space Systems; Racal-Decca Survey. Mr Trevor J. Clarke, a director of Decca Radar, is made director-in-charge of Racal-Decca Defence Systems (Radar).

Mr Geoffrey Burdett has been made Head of Public Affairs Department, National Westminster Bank.

Mr A. M. Consalvi has joined the board of Gardner Mountain & Capel-Cure Agencies.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Exchange rate effect on the price of oil 'over-estimated'

From Mr B. J. Bowden

Sir. May I point out that I am replying to Mr Maurice Healy's letter of June 3, 1980, on behalf of my company rather than the industry.

Mr Healy makes an interesting point and one which certainly deserves an answer in the light of the pound's recent strength. However his view of the impact of the strength of sterling, certainly as regards my company's cost structure, is over-estimated.

As was evidenced by yesterday's activity in the foreign exchange market, exchange rate movements can be volatile and make any explanation complicated. Perhaps I can best start by referring back to the beginning of 1980. We made two price increases at the start of the year, one in the middle of January the other in the middle of February, made necessary by increases in the cost of crude oil from both Middle East and North Sea sources. One of the crucial determinants in assessing the necessary price increase was of course the exchange rate. In these months sterling was relatively strong, about \$2.27 at the time of our January increase \$2.30 in February. This strength was reflected in our price increase calculations and so the costs built into our price schedules from mid February 1980 did not make any allowance for the subsequent fall in sterling which occurred in March and April. By April 3 sterling was at a low of \$2.14 and in fact its average for those two months was \$2.11. Despite the adverse effect of this on our costs, our prices remained unchanged.

We now come to our two recent price increases. The increase of May 22 reflected the 50 cents a barrel average

increase in North Sea crude prices effective from 1/4/80 by

the imposition of surcharges on a proportion of our crude acquired from the Middle East. Our increase announced on June 2 reflected the crude cost increases of \$2 a barrel recently announced for both Middle East and North Sea crude.

The current strength of ster-

ling was taken into account in these calculations but compared with the rate in February when we last increased prices the strengthening of sterling has only been of the order of 5 cents rather than the 18 cents (8 per cent) figure quoted by Mr Healy. Correspondingly the favourable impact on our costs is much less than Mr Healy states. Additionally as in the case of most United Kingdom companies our costs other than oil have also risen considerably.

It is true to say that United Kingdom Oil customers in general have been cushioned to some extent by sterling's performance during 1980. The overall position is that since December 1979 the cost of crude oil has increased by approximately \$10 per 35 gallon barrel.

At today's exchange rate this could be expected to lead to a price increase across all our United Kingdom trade of just over 12 pence per gallon.

In fact the cumulative effect of our four increases during 1980 averaged across the barrel is just below 9 ppg. This average increase has been weighted more heavily on certain products. For instance our schedule price for petrol has increased by 11 pence per gallon since the beginning of the year (pump prices increased by approximately 20 ppg including an 8 ppg increase in duty). On the other hand the heavy fuel oil schedule price, having faced competition from other fuels and the onset of a recession, has risen by less than 4 ppg. Nevertheless the average increase is less than might have been expected both as a result of competition and the strength of sterling.

I hope this explanation is of value to your readers in putting the important issue of exchange rates into perspective. Yours faithfully,

B. J. BOWDEN,

Director Marketing,

Shell UK Oil,

PO Box No 148,

Shell Mex House,

Strand, London WC2R 0DX.

June 4.

Need to restore original of audit

From Mr B. G. Muir
Sir. Given the close relationship that exists between auditor and auditee, it is inevitable that the auditor's independence will be somewhat less than that of the audit committee. The engagement extends to the audit of other services such as tax information and so on.

To reinforce the independence of auditors several measures have been instigated at the recent AGM of the Association of Accountants and Financial Officers.

However that this is a half-measure and radical reform is required to reinstate the audit committee's independence.

In the longer term, the audit committee could be given primary or super-primary status in several countries. With the appropriate legislation, the audit committee could be given limited liability.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

The need to clarify monopolies policy

rence to the Monopolies Commission & W Berisford's bid for British Sugar creation comes as no surprise even to bidding group's director's, despite their protestation that no monopoly would result from the deal.

fact Britain's sugar industry is already encircled around two monopolies—the armament created BSC which has control both production and supply of beet & Tate & Lyle, which produces 95% of cane sugar.

at least these two monopolies compete with each other. Clearly in the Office of Trading's view the possibility of Berisford straddling both camps—it merchants a third of Tate's output—should be subject of close examination.

nevertheless the fact that this decision predictable is hardly likely to appease critics who believe that the Government's energy policy is in a mess.

T decisions to date this year have had the whiff of procrastination or political expediency about them, with result that referrals have been far from credible to say the least.

an Walker, for example, may feel what put out by the swift referral of bid for Highland Distilleries, on no grounds outside those of Scottish nationalism, while subsequent bids by J & McLean for C T Bowring, one Britain's biggest insurance broking s and C Y Tung for Furness Withy nodded through.

the case of GEC/Decca an obvious local monopoly arises but here it seems ET weighed public interest in Britain & the possible benefits of creating a new international competitor.

Circle, however, was not so lucky its bid for Armitage Shanks despite very persuasive arguments for the national competitive merits of the com-

product in ceramics.

least in this case, however, the Berisford can be grateful that unlike in the

Circle case the announcement was before the group had gone to the se of posting offer documents. But the

means that this Government's mono-

policy is ill-defined and a clearer lead

led from the Trade Secretary.

et Radiovision

50

conomic

nt retailers have been well and truly fashion since MFI revealed that it miss its profit forecast and the extent downturn in consumer spending apparent in the official statistics of's half year results—while better than had feared—do little to dispel the gloom. Pretax profits have risen by 2 per cent from £5.54m to £5.66m, g-turnover rose by a third to £15.5m, figures are not strictly comparable, er. The latest results include a for profit sharing and anified contribution from the home division acquired withian Holdings. Neither of these ed in the preceding first half. There a first time £300,000 pretax from

latest figures have also been ed by a £1m drop in net interest and Comet reckons that about of profit made in the pre-Budget spree in the second half of 1978-9 otherwise have fallen in this latest

however the figures are put together, s no disguising that the six months ch were very tough. In its traditional stores, the group has been going for at the expense of gross margins but only limited success, and excluding es volume was static.

partly explains the fall in interest d, for Comet found itself overstocked ving to finance some of the burden would otherwise fall on creditors. half-year end creditors were financially 64 per cent of stocks and debtors ed with 77 per cent at March 1979, b balances were well down.

outlook for the second half is even promising with profits likely to be. Comparison will be with the strong 1st months and a period when the nian interests were already con-

ed. So that £7m to £7.1m outcome

probable.

ing a similar increase in the final

ld is 7.5 per cent and on a prospective

8.4 fully-taxed at 72p, the shares

are historically cheap but this is

to change in the short-term.

Business Diary: Unhealthy observations • Dickens and Waugh

If us who wheeze their work and catch a cab last 400 yards to the door should take every precaution to avoid the latest edition of *The Book Guide*.

literary Which? the tries an advertising and a decent panel of re-

business readers: the of spelling out a few hours executive health.

"One in three members of the Institute of Directors of a heart attack before retirement" (this is one presumes, of b being a director rather membership of the IoD

"Hypertensives have as great a risk of ing heart disease and times as great a risk of than others". (Unfor-

any one scrutinizing the of executive diseases to develop hypertension.)

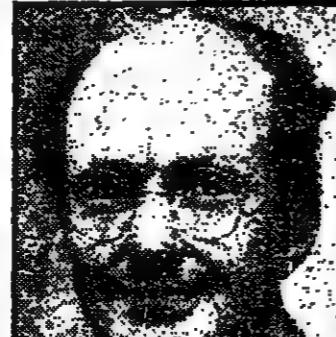
people take more with their cars than with their bodies". Sir Bannister opines amid gain's comprehensive virtually every facet literature there is.

ly the answer is to start the car, too.

Auberon Waugh, he of the belladonna-tipped pen, shiny pate and circular spectacles, was one of the speakers who marked the 150th anniversary of the publishing firm Chapman and Hall at the Stationers' Hall in the City of London last night.

It would be hard to imagine a more appropriate choice. Chapman and Hall rose to prominence by signing up, in 1833, a young writer by the name of Dickens who, were he around today, would doubtless approve of the Waugh dynasty and the present spiky outpourings of its leading members from his remote West Country mansion.

However, the connexions are more than mere resemblance. The Waugh line's links with the firm go back to 1902, when Arthur Waugh joined it as managing director and brought it back into the black by sign-



Waugh: family connexions.

ing up such authors as H. G. Wells and Arnold Bennett.

Arthur came just in time,

because the copyrights on

Dickens were gradually running out. But problems returned

measures inspectors, they have

been at pains to quantify their

problems precisely.

According to the institute's newly published directory of trading standards legislation, there are now no fewer than 67 separate laws relevant to the field in England and Wales. This is an increase of 10 per cent in the year ended March 31.

The directory also lists 160 EEC laws affecting trading standards (9 per cent up in the same period) and identifies an-

during the 1920s and 1930s when a feud developed between the technical and literary sides of the firm, with the former acceding the latter of running at a loss.

It took help to sort this by producing his son, Alec and later Auberon's father, Evelyn, who proved to be a formidable novelist and helped to ease the lists going through the firm's merger with Methuen in 1933 until 1965.

The inevitable then occurred, with the firm concentrating on technical publishing within the Associated Book Publishers.

It does very well, thank you.

Last year's best seller was

called *Scientists Must Write*.

Not quite the style of *Pickwick's*

Papers, I will admit, but its

aim of persuading scientists to

write in understandable English is equally admirable.

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other 55 prospective laws already at various stages down the EEC legislative pipeline together with another 22 pending amendments to existing laws.

Paul Allen, co-author of the directory and chairman of the institute's quality standards committee, says that they are not only concerned about the quantity of legislation but also its quality. "Too often in the past we have been saddled with legislation so badly drafted that it is quite unenforceable when passed".

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problems precisely.

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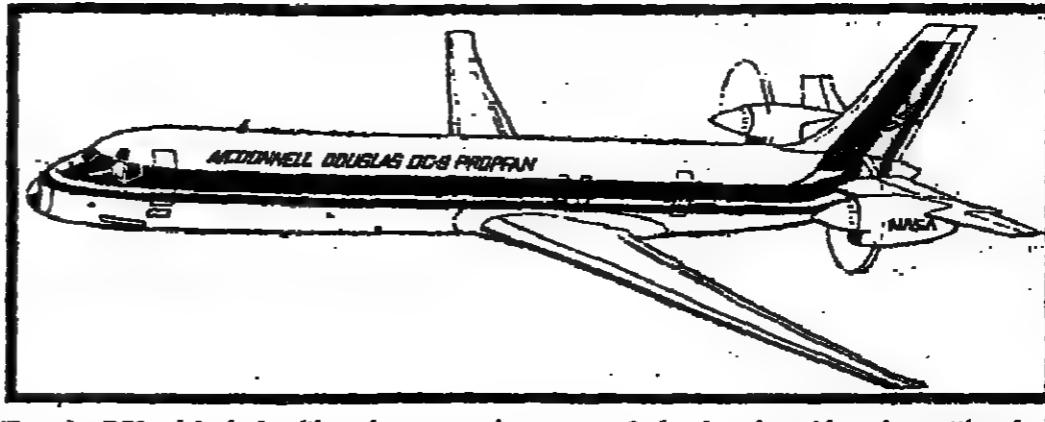
The directory also lists 160 EEC laws affecting trading

standards (9 per cent up in the

same period) and identifies an-

Arthur Reed

Could the Americans bring back the propeller?



How the DC-8 might look with turbo-prop engines: one of the American ideas for cutting fuel consumption.

With jet fuel now accounting for half of airliners' direct operating costs, the aerospace manufacturers of the American west coast are concentrating all their future research efforts on aircraft which are less greedy—and that could mean bringing back the propeller.

Under a contract with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, McDonnell Douglas is looking into the possibility of fitting propeller engines to its DC-8 airliner. Fuel consumption would go down by a quarter, it is estimated, but there are big problems, including propeller tip speeds which would be so fast that they would produce a small sonic boom and passenger reluctance to give up the luxury of pure jet travel, enjoyed for the past 20 years.

When jet airliners first entered service in the late 1950s kerosene cost ten cents a gallon. It is now about a dollar a gallon and most airline industry leaders think that it could go as high as two dollars before long.

At the same time the airlines are suffering from a fall-off in business, with March traffic in the United States down 2.8 per cent, the first monthly drop since May, 1975, and traffic in the first quarter up by only 0.4 per cent. Dr George James, senior vice-president, finance, of the United States Air Transport Association, estimates that airlines lost a record \$500m (about £230m) in the last two quarters, and are suffering operating losses at present of \$35m a day.

Faced with such a bleak prospect, the airlines are not rushing to place new orders. April was the first month since wide-bodied airliners have been on the world market that not one such aircraft was sold.

In their efforts to help the operators revive their flagging fortunes, the manufacturers are directing their efforts in three main directions, besides the somewhat esoteric research efforts such as bringing back

upper deck, accommodates 700, but as an executive said: "There is no top limit to what we could do."

Two new airliners are now emerging from the Boeing stable, the 757, which will eventually replace the company's successful 727, and the wide-bodied 767. The 757, ordered in quantity by BA and the big United States airline Eastern, is due to be rolled out at the end of next year and go into service in early 1983. A total of 2,000 engineers are working on the project and manpower will reach 10,000 in three years' time.

BA and Eastern have both ordered the 757 with the Rolls-Royce RB211-535 engine, a scaled down version of the 211 which powers 747s and Lockheed TriStars. This should make the 757 nearly a third less thirsty on fuel than the 727, but both the big United States airline Pan Am and the smaller Pratt & Whitney and General Electric are making prodigious efforts to have their equally economical JT10D and CF6 engines accepted for the 757. It is a drive which is welcomed by Boeing, as it is welcomed by the industry, but in the longer term we are very optimistic."

Boeing has numerous schemes for stretching the jumbo. The most immediate is to put 69 seats in an extended upper deck to bring the passenger total to 496. The company's most ambitious plan at present, using a full-length extension of the

into its TriStar family of airliners to enable the airlines at least to keep pace with the rocketing cost of fuel. The advances include more efficient engines, larger wing spans and the use of place of some metals.

Various "stretches" of the TriStar are on the drawing board at the Lockheed works in Burbank, California, but the company has no intention of starting a new small airliner. It is put off by the enormous starting up costs (generally agreed to be not less than \$150m) and the thought that Boeing is waiting in the wings with a developed version of its highly-successful 737 airliner, using the RJ500 engine. This is the engine which Rolls recently signed with the Japanese zero engine industry to produce by the middle of the decade.

Lockheed has now sold 242 TriStars and has a further 66 sales option, with production fully committed to the end of next year. One of the company's senior officers said: "The short-term may look bad for the industry, but in the longer term we are very optimistic."

At the Long Beach, Los Angeles, factory of McDonnell Douglas, the airline's scramble

for lower fuel costs becomes

more apparent still. About 100 of the company's DC-8 airliners are to have their noisy and thirsty jet engines replaced with CFM56s, quite as economical engines of the new generation, jointly developed by General Electric of the United States and Snecma of France. Many more airlines are expected to join the sales queue.

Douglas has a new version of its DC-8, the Super 80, with a longer fuselage accommodating up to 160 passengers and quieter and less thirsty engines. This has already flown, but the company's flagship, for the future is the ATMR (Advanced Technology medium range) airliner. The ATMR is at an advanced stage of planning, with the company actively looking for partners to share development costs and manufacturing.

With 175 seats spaced six abreast, but with two aisles separating them, the ATMR is direct competitor to the Boeing 757, but Douglas claims that it would use 24 per cent less fuel and that it is drawing "pretty exciting responses" from the airlines.

Development of the ATMR could be started next year. A far more distant project, but one in which Douglas executives show equal enthusiasm, is the AST (Advanced supersonic transport). This has been designed completely by computer to fly 68 passengers faster than the Concorde and to carry 300 instead of 100 passengers. Douglas forecasts a market for up to 600 aircraft, even though each would cost nearly £50m.

To be in the aircraft manufacturing business at present plainly requires a mixture of optimism and courage, two traits to be found in abundance on the United States west coast.

As one senior executive said: "What better time to launch a new airliner than when people are not buying? By the time it is rolling off the line, the airlines will be out of their slump and ready to put down their cash."

No doubts about protectionism in Pontedera

Pontedera, Italy Paggio, Europe's biggest manufacturer of mopeds and scooters—Vespa is its best-known brand name—has become the latest motor industry advocate of concerted European action against Japanese competition.

Paggio executives made clear this week their frustration at the way in which the European Economic Community, which they regard as their "home" market, has handled the issue of Japanese motor imports. They urged countries like Britain to adopt a more protectionist attitude, similar to that of Japan.

Paggio executives made clear

that the company's products and Signor Sguazzini, managing director of Paggio, are speaking at a time when Paggio is starting a new drive to capture European sales. This year's target for the United Kingdom is 7,000 units, of which 90 per cent will be Vespa scooters, rising to 10,000 next year.

The 1980 output target of almost one million units is 26 per cent higher than the 1979 level, while exports, which account for 43 per cent of production, are planned to rise by more than a fifth to 416,000.

Signor Giovanni Sguazzini, managing director of the Italian scooter and moped market in the same way as they have cornered the United Kingdom market. From the age of 14 Italians can ride mopeds without a licence or insurance and crash helmets are not compulsory. Scooters and mopeds are part of the Italian ethos and Italy is determined to allow foreign manufacturers to capture the Japanese domestic market.

Clearly, the Japanese producers would jump at the chance to capture a share of the lucrative Italian scooter and moped market in the same way as they have cornered the United Kingdom market. From 1980, the highest trial for 20 years, Moped sales were up 75 per cent and demand for scooters was almost doubled.

The Paggio message is that this rapid growth should provide increased wealth for the European industry alone—companies like Peugeot and Motore, France of Italy and in the big bike sector, BMW of Germany and even the Meriden motor cycle cooperative in the United Kingdom.

Ironically, Meriden's unpaid chief executive, Labour MP Mr Geoffrey Robinson, is attempting to put together a rescue plan for the cooperative with Suzuki, the Japanese pro-

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§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

11

حکماً من الاجمل

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£6,000 plus Appointments

WALTON CONTAINER TERMINAL LIMITED

Invite applications for two challenging posts at their new Terminal at Felixstowe. The Terminal will become operational in early 1981, but applicants must be able to take up the positions from 1st September 1980.

ENGINEERING MANAGER

The Engineering Manager will be directly responsible to the Managing Director for all aspects of Engineering, which will include: Activities on the purchase of container handling equipment.

The preparation and control of planned maintenance procedures. The supervision of maintenance performance and involved in policy decisions, where appropriate, engineering aspects of the business.

There will be an advisory function for the Civil Engineering maintenance of the Terminal, including the Office Block, Transit Shed and the Work Shop.

As well as possessing the professional expertise demanded by the above range of activities, applicants should have had practical experience of control systems associated with container handling equipment.

Applicants who wish to take this unique opportunity to participate in and assume responsibility for the engineering function of the Company should be:

Between 30/40 years of age. Be corporate members of either the Institute of Electrical Engineers or the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, or both and have had some experience in Civil Engineering management matters.

The Conditions of Service are those which go with a senior appointment, and include a Pension Scheme and the use of a Company Car. The commencing salary will not be less than £10,000 per annum.

PLANNING AND SYSTEMS MANAGER

The Planning and Systems Manager will be directly responsible to the Managing Director for the introduction and maintenance of all control systems as they affect the Company's business or ship Terminal Operators.

Main areas of responsibility will include: Documentation, Container Control, Ship Planning, Customer Liaison and Project Research.

The post will also be required to work with professional consultants in the planning, installation and management of Computer Control Systems.

Applicants should be 30/40 years of age and ideally should hold a Masters Certificate of Computer Systems, have practical experience in control systems associated with container handling.

Salary will reflect experience, but will be Circa. £25,000 per annum. A Pension Scheme will apply.

Applications, which must include a complete Curriculum Vitae, are to be sent not later than 23rd June 1980 to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,

WALTON CONTAINER TERMINAL LIMITED

SUITES 206, ANZANI HOUSE, TRINITY AVENUE, FELIXSTOWE, SUFFOLK IP11 8XB



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The person engaged will be a qualified Architect. A background of hotels or allied international construction and design programmes is essential. While a total command of English is necessary, a fluency in French and/or Spanish is also desired. Preferred age range 35/40 years.

It is considered very unlikely that anyone now earning less than £15,000 p.a. will possess the level of experience for this appointment. The salary offered and the very many attractive benefits available will be designed to meet personal situations. Naturally, relocation expenses to Spain are available.

Please write briefly and in strict confidence to PJG Roland Chairman (Ref. 200).

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SULTANATE OF OMAN

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STAFF/ TRAINING OFFICER

to assist with the administration of the stables which is based on military lines. A sound knowledge of basic horsemanship and extensive experience in stable management is essential. Primary responsibility would be for administration with a secondary responsibility of schooling horses in show jumping, dressage and hacking. There is an upper age limit of applicants of 50.

The contract would be for three years (mutually renewable) with a fully furnished, rent-free house, free electricity, transport and servant included. Two months' annual leave is granted with free air fares paid. The commencement of the appointment is preferably July/August, 1980. The salary is tax free and equivalent to approximately £8,000 p.a.

Full particulars and CV in writing to Charles Kendall and Partners Ltd, 7 Albert Court, Prince Consort Road, London, SW7. No telephone calls in connection with this advertisement will be accepted.

A DIRECTOR

TO BE

An excellent opportunity for persons aged 25 to 40 with reasonable standard of education with O or A levels who is not afraid to work and who would like to join a small company operating at Vauxhall, Lambeth, with ten employees who are engaged in painting commercial vehicles. Existing director wishes to retire in two to three years. Commencing salary £5,000 + benefits.

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ADVERTISEMENT

EDITORS REPRESENTATIVE

£7,000/9,000 + CAR

The opportunity has arisen for a highly ambitious and presentable person (male/female) to manage the advertising and editorial publication issued on behalf of a leading international newspaper. You will be required to demonstrate as our assistant editor to verify all copy and to check proofs before their companies. Thereafter you discuss the possibility they may be offered a permanent position. No selling experience will be required, however, a knowledge of market finance and possession of degrees could be an advantage.

PHONE 01-628 3734 for an application form.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

OFFICIAL NOTICE PROPOSAL TO CHANGE A SHIP'S NAME

John Alcock, Esq., 35a Wigmore Street, Paddington, in the County of Middlesex, owner of the ship named "John Alcock" of gross tonnage 18,4512, proposes to change the name to "John Alcock". Any objections may be sent to the Registrar, General of Shipping and Mercantile Marine, 100 Newgate Street, EC1A 7LS, within seven days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Signed JOHN A. READ
20th May 1980

THE UNIVERSITY OF ASTON

The University of Aston in Birmingham announces that it will commence a new degree course in Science and Technology with effect from September 1980. Applications will be considered for further applications from holders of the Associate of the University of Aston in Birmingham award of this degree after that date.

Signed JOHN A. READ
20th May 1980

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VOYAGE OF COMMERCIAL SERVICE needs to be known. Tel: 01-580 2360 for a reply. You can reach a million p.a. a year. Ring 01-578 9228.

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PERSONAL CHOICE



Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University : Schools Council curriculum project ; 7.05 Poldark and a Voltaire ; 7.30 Womans for Pride : analysis. Closedown at 7.55. 9.47 For Schools, Colleges : Science All Around (Places to Live) ; 10.10 Merry-go-Round (Dutch Treat) ; 10.35 Scene (access to television) ; 11.05 Near and Far (Moving Pictures) repeats. 11.25 Cricket : The First Test, England v West Indies, from Trent Bridge. Peter West introduces the first day's play, and the commentators are Richie Benaud, Jim Laker, Ted Dexter and Mike Smith (more on BBC 2, 2.35 and 11.30). 1.30 Mr Benn : David McKee's story The Clown, told by Ray Brooks (r). 1.45 News and weather ; 2.00 You and Me : A visit to the supermarketeers. 2.15 For Schools, Colleges : Music Time (in the factory) ; 2.40 Television Club (Fakes, Frauds, Fiddles) ; both repeats. 3.45 Play School : Elisabeth Macintyre's story Katherine, told by Carol Chell and Don Spencer. 4.20 The All New Popsey Show :

BBC 2

6.40 am Open University : Maths (quadratic surfaces) ; 7.05 Debate on community print ; 7.30 The TV Eye. Closedown at 7.55. 11.00 Play School : Supermarkets as Schools. 12.35 For Schools, Colleges : Music Time (in the factory) ; 2.40 Television Club (Fakes, Frauds, Fiddles) ; both repeats. 3.45 Play School : Elisabeth Macintyre's story Katherine, told by Carol Chell and Don Spencer. 4.20 The All New Popsey Show :

Cartoons featuring the spinach-guzzling sailor ; 4.40 Joey and Redhawk : Final episode of the adventure serial about the friendship between a white boy and an American Indian ; 5.00 John Cleese's Monty Python, just now, newreel with a general appeal ; 5.05 Blue Peter : The baby boom at Slimbridge, the wild fowl sanctuary. Also, sun dresses for dolls (a handkerchief is all that is needed) ; 5.35 The Wombles. 5.45 News : With Richard Baker : 5.55 News : Regional variations until 6.20, when there is a programme link-up. 7.00 Tomorrow's World : A new way to clear waterlogged football pitches ; and the return of the school abacs.

7.35 Are You Being Served? Comedy set in department store

8.45 Taxi : American comedy series about a New York cab company. The theatre deadline that Bobby has set for himself is about to expire.

8.45 Story : Report : China. Series is the report on this latest investigation presented by Esther Rantzen. It looks at home "improvements" which have turned into home disasters in Newcastle, Derby, Lincoln and London.

9.00 News : with Richard Whitmore.

9.25 End Week : Final episode of the serial about discontent at a Midlands factory. A dramatic development at the firm's annual boxing dinner, where all parties in the conflict are represented.

10.05 Question Time : Robin Day chairs this question and discussion programme and his panel consists of Lord Devlin, Dr Michael Hollie (former lecturer), Lord Lester of Manchester and Lady Young.

11.05 Don McLean and Friends in Concert : Repeat showing of the American singer's first TV special. He is supported by the Jordan-backing group for many years—and Elkie Brooks.

11.35 News headlines and weather.

12.00 News.

12.45 File on 4.

12.50 Smirnoff on Survival (2).

12.55 News.

12.57 Quot... Unquot.

12.58 The Weather.

1.00 The World at One.

1.40 The Archers.

2.00 News.

2.02 Woman's Hour.

3.00 News.

3.02 Listen With Mother.

3.15 Today : The Grand Gesture, by David Frost.

4.15 Any Answers?

4.45 Story : The Coventry Box.

5.00 PM.

5.55 Weather.

6.00 News.

6.05 Queen of Britain.

7.05 The Archers.

7.20 Time for Verse.

7.30 Philharmonia/Muti (live from Festival Hall), pt 1 : Pergolesi Stabat Mater.

8.45 Talk : A Rose is a Rose is a Rose.

9.00 Philharmonia, pt 2 : Cherubini (Requiem C minor).

10.00 The World Tonight.

11.15 Financial World Tonight.

11.30 Tonight in Parliament.

12.00 News.

12.15 am-12.23 Weather.

VHF

9.00 News and regional news, weather.

9.30 Schools : A Service for School : Songs, Words and Movement : Notice Board 1 ; Stories and Rhymes.

10.45-12.00 Schools : Salut les

midnight Chorus.

the world. His guitars are Spike Milligan, his sometime partner, and singer/songwriter Catherine Howe.

9.00 Your Life in Their Hands : Ken Hill's operational heart-and-soul coronation.

This is the operation that Eric Morecambe successfully underwent not so long ago (See Personal Choice).

9.30 MacLeod's America : Donny MacLean, the folkie, in a break from Pebble Mill at One, among the alligators of the swamps and bayou of Louisiana. It is also the country of those free hunters, the Cajun.

9.45 News : News bulletins and in-depth reports on events in

the world. His guitars are Spike Milligan, his sometime partner, and singer/songwriter Catherine Howe.

9.45 Story : The Coventry Box.

10.00 PM.

10.55 Weather.

11.00 News.

11.30 Queen of Britain.

12.00 News.

12.15 The Archers.

12.30 Chorus, organ : Byrd.

12.45 News.

12.55 Music for early evening.

1.00-1.30 Open University : Computing and Computers ; The Story of DDT.

THAMES

9.30 am For Schools : Making a Living (Selby coalfield) and North Yorkshire) ; 9.52 Over to You (bridges) ; 10.09 Good Health (children's nurses) ; 10.26 French : An English pair working in France ; 11.05 The Weather (radio half-life) ; 11.35 The Royal Round (brass instruments) ; 11.27 Seeing and Doing (the face and the head) ; 11.44 Picture Box (Cesar's Bark Canoe, part 2). 12.00 Gammon and Spinach : Roy Kinnear tells the story of Moving Molly ; 12.10 pm Stepping Stones (everyday brushes) ; 12.30 The Sullivans : the continuing story of an Australian family during the last war. 1.00 Jeremy Taylor : The singer offers some humorous observations on the national anthems of the world. His guitars are Spike Milligan, his sometime partner, and singer/songwriter Catherine Howe.

9.00 A Question of Guilt : Final episode of the case of Adelaide Hardwick, charged with poisoning her husband. The period detail in this story has been superbly good, though some of the acting has been off-colour.

9.30 Jeremy Taylor : The singer offers some humorous observations on the national anthems of

the world. His guitars are Spike Milligan, his sometime partner, and singer/songwriter Catherine Howe.

9.45 Story : The Coventry Box.

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WAVELENGTHS : Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 433m/653kHz and 88.91 VHF. Radio 2 3m wave 247m/1215kHz and 90.25 VHF. Greater London area only : mid wave 720m/417m, LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF. BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

1.00-1.30 Open University : mid wave 545kHz (463m). BBC Radio 2 106m, 97.5 VHF.

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01-837 2244, ext. 7850.
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We make every effort to avoid
errors in advertisements. Each
one is carefully checked and
proof read. When thousands of
advertisements are handled
each day mistakes do occur and
we ask therefore that you check
your ad. and, if you spot an
error, report it to the Classified
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on 01-837 2244 (ext. 7850). We regret that
we cannot be responsible for more
than one day's incorrect
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Alterations to copy is 3.00 per
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For Monday's issue the dead-
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will be issued to the advertiser.
On my subsequent queries
regarding the cancellation, this
Stop Number must be quoted.

BE AS IT IS WRITTEN. To whom
it may concern, that shall
see: and they that have not heard
shall understand. 10:23

BIRTHS ..

ANGELA .. On June 4th at West-
minster Hospital, to Sue (pre-
McHarg) and Hugh, a son, Chas-
ter, and a daughter, Chloe.

ASHMORE .. To Gillian and Fred-
erick, a daughter, Sophie, at the
West London Hospital.

AWKWARD .. On June 4th at
Janet's to Quinton (new kin-
ship) and Julian, a son, Leo-
nard, and a daughter, Jessica.

BARKER .. Mrs. M. S. P. Fri-
xas, Mary, University Hospital,
Newcastle upon Tyne, in memory
of her son, Michael, a daughter,
Sophie, Claire, Everett, and a
daughter, Emily Jane, a sister,

BARR .. On June 3rd at King's
Lynn District Hospital, Alton
Baptist, a daughter, Sophie, and
a daughter, Sophie Claire Everett,
and a daughter, Emily Jane, a sister,

CLYDE .. On June 4th, 1980, at
the Western General Hospital,
Edinburgh, a daughter, Mar-
ganne, and Harold, a daughter.

DOWN .. D. M. S. Fri-
xas, Mary, University Hospital,
Newcastle upon Tyne, in mem-
ory of her son, Michael, a daughter,
Sophie, Claire, Everett, and a
daughter, Emily Jane, a sister,

EVANS .. On June 4th at West-
minster Hospital, to Sue (pre-
McHarg) and Hugh, a son, Chas-
ter, and a daughter, Chloe.

FRASER .. To Gillian and Fred-
erick, a daughter, Sophie, at the
West London Hospital.

GRIMES .. On June 4th at West-
minster Hospital, to Sue (pre-
McHarg) and Hugh, a son, Chas-
ter, and a daughter, Chloe.

HARRIS .. To Gillian and Fred-
erick, a daughter, Sophie, at the
West London Hospital.

HOBSON .. On June 4th at King's
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